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**ATASCADERO
SEED COMPANY**

Atascadero, California

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U. S. Department of Agriculture



Flower and Garden Guide
for 1919

READ BEFORE ORDERING

HOW TO ORDER BY MAIL

ORDER CORRECTLY—Give name and full address plainly written. State how you prefer to have the seeds sent,—by mail or by express. Send sufficient money to pay for what you order, including postage or express charges when necessary to prepay. The price list plainly indicates what we prepay; when not so stated, we deliver to the transportation company f. o. b. Atascadero.

If ordered to be sent by express or freight, deduct 10 cents per lb. from mail prices quoted. No plants sent C. O. D.

KEEP A COPY OF YOUR ORDER—Check goods received with this copy. Sometimes items are sold out, or will follow later, in which case a slip is enclosed with goods, or notice sent. In case of error, notify us immediately, that correction may be made.

ORDERS ARE PROMPTLY FILLED—Or in case of delay, you are immediately notified by postal card. If you do not hear from an order sent us, within a reasonable time, send us a duplicate order covering date of order, amount of same and form of remittance, your name and full address. If you cover these points in your first letter, a long delay is often saved in tracing your order.

OUR TERMS—Are strictly cash with order. We prefer not to send C. O. D., but if wanted by that method, customers should enclose $\frac{1}{4}$ of the amount in remittance with order.

HOW TO SEND MONEY—This can be done either in the form of a Postal Money Order, Bank Draft, Express Order, Registered Letter, or Cash may be sent by Express. Remittances sent in any other way are entirely at the sender's risk. Small amount may be sent in postage stamps—5, 10, 15, 25c—stamps preferred.

The parcel post applies to seed. Postal rates are as follows: Owing to the convenience of having mail brought to your door by the rural delivery system, it is well to take advantage of the low rates.

20 pounds anywhere within the city limits of Atascadero for 15c.

20 pounds one hundred and fifty miles 24c, and 1c for each additional pound up to 50 pounds.

Nothing heavier than 20 pounds may be mailed farther than 150 miles in one package. The Eighth Zone includes Mexico and Canada.

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES

On Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Roots, etc., within the U. S. and Possessions

					First lb. or fract'n	Each addit'l lb. or fract'n
First Zone, Atascadero and within 50 miles of Atascadero.....					5c	1c
Second Zone within 50 to 150 " " ".....					5c	1c
Third Zone " 150 to 300 " " ".....					6c	2c
Fourth Zone " 300 to 600 " " ".....					7c	4c
Fifth Zone " 600 to 1000 " " ".....					8c	6c
Sixth Zone " 1000 to 1400 " " ".....					9c	8c
Seventh Zone " 1400 to 1800 " " ".....					11c	10c
Eighth Zone " all over 1800 " " ".....					12c	12c

When it is required that postage be added to the purchase price of any commodity, note the distance you are from Atascadero, see in which zone you live. It is then easy to estimate the exact amount of postage required.

Where it is just as convenient to have seeds reach you by express, please say so. We prefer to send them by that method, as it is safer and often cheaper.

Please forward the following ORDER, for amount enclosed, to
Write distinctly.

NOTICE—We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds or bulbs we send out and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once. Atascadero Seed Co.

[illegible]

Extra Order Sheets and Return Envelopes Furnished on Request

[illegible]

POSTAGE

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES On Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Roots, Books, Tools, etc. within the U. S. and Possessions.	First pound or fraction	Each additional pound or fraction
First Zone, Atascadero or 50 miles thereof.....	5c	1c
Second Zone, within 50 to 150 miles.....	5c	1c
Third Zone, within 150 to 300 miles.....	6c	2c
Fourth Zone, within 300 to 600 miles.....	7c	4c
Fifth Zone, within 600 to 1000 miles.....	8c	6c
Sixth Zone, within 1000 to 1400 miles.....	9c	8c
Seventh Zone, within 1400 to 1800 miles.....	11c	10c
Eighth Zone, all over 1800 miles.....	12c	12c

Please do not ask questions on this Order Sheet but kindly write them and all communications requiring an answer on a separate sheet of paper and inclose with your order. Be sure that your Full Name and Address are on Both Letter and Order.

(Please do not write in this space)

Route Shipped by	Date shipped	191
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No. Pkgs.	Bundles	Boxes	Bags
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Articles to follow:

Order No.	Filled by	Checked by
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∴ THE ATASCADERO ESTATE ∴



Administration Bldg., Atascadero

ATASCADERO is located in California, near the coast and a thousand feet above it; its western border being about six miles from the sea. The Estates comprise approximately forty square miles of beautiful valleys and rolling hills and are divided from the seashore by a small chain of mountains. No more beautiful and fertile estates exist in the world. In this ideal spot where three hundred and forty days and nights out of three hundred and sixty-five are certain to be superbly beautiful, where in winter and summer alike life is lived outdoors amidst the flowers and sunshine, with ample rainfall, never a hot night in summer and never cold enough to snow in winter, one of the most highly organized communities ever built is being developed. The entire Estate is restricted and divided into a Civic Center where are located the civic and educational activities in superb groups of buildings, the Industrial Center where is located the manufacturing, surrounded by a residential district of approximately three thousand acres beautifully laid out and improved with streets, water mains and many handsome private homes, in turn, surrounded by thousands of acres of fertile orchards. Five thousand acres of private parks and game preserves are scattered through the Estate, while below the Estates the entire seabeach with a deep water harbor is also owned by the Colony, one of the most beautiful sea beaches on the coast three miles in length, and where bathing, fishing and water sports may be enjoyed both winter and summer.

More than two million dollars have been expended in the permanent improvements of the Colony Estate and three thousand representative American families have already purchased their homes here. Several hundred private homes, costing from \$1,000 to \$15,000 each have already been erected and additional homes are being built at the rate of two per week. The State Commissioner of Corporations authorized a bond issue early in 1916 of \$1,750,000.00, secured by the unsold portion of the Estates, for the purpose of refunding the indebtedness for 15 years and also to provide for many additional permanent improvements.

The plan of the Estates is to lay out and develop a community that will have every advantage of the large city and yet be in the country. All permanent improvements, including schools, opera house, administration building, roads, streets and water system for the entire Estate ten miles long by seven wide, were carefully figured out by eminent engineers and other experts and their total cost pro rated on the lands. No lands are sold unimproved but all lands sold, whether as residence property, orchards, farms, or seed gardens include in the sales price the pro rata cost of all permanent improvements (excepting houses) thereby assuring the construction of these improvements with the utmost efficiency and economy on a vast scale and in a systematic, harmonious and beautiful plan.

Each land owner owns his lands in fee simple, subject only to the restrictions against nuisances and to assure the entire Estate kept up in such a manner as to make it the most desirable place to live in America.

Three years were occupied in the construction of the streets, roads, water system and other improvements before the Colony was thrown open to land purchasers for the building of their homes, thereby escaping the usual hardships, isolation and inconveniences of the development of a new country.

The Estates were selected from all California because of their natural advantages of climate, location, accessibility, soil, etc., and the development of the Estates was carried out under the direction and supervision of a Commission composed of the most eminent experts obtainable.

Atascadero is located on the main Coast line of the Southern Pacific railroad which traverses it from end to end, while the great State Highway from Los Angeles to San Francisco, paved with solid concrete, also traverses the Atascadero Estates from end to end. The Estates are just half way between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

A full and complete prospectus of the Atascadero Estates may be had on application to **LEWIS FOUNDATION CORPORATION**, exclusive sales agents, Atascadero Estates, **ATASCADERO, CALIFORNIA**.

THE ATASCADERO SEED COMPANY

THE general industry of growing flowers and vegetables for seed is under the direct supervision of well known and widely experienced experts living in Atascadero. The advice and assistance of these specialists is at the disposal of the growers, since the finer the qualities and the truer to strains the seeds are, the higher the prices they will bring and the greater demand for them by the public. The business of marketing the seeds is in the hands and management of the Atascadero Seed Company. The Seed Company supplies the seeds for planting to the resident growers, supervises the growing through its experts, does the harvesting so as to assure the purity of the strain and then markets the seeds both at wholesale and direct to the consumer by mail.

The Seed Company also plants, cultivates and harvests seed farms for absent owners. Any seed grower is free, however, to sell his product where and as he pleases.

By this plan the seed industry of Atascadero and Atascadero Beach is brought into an organized efficient business with its sales agents spread over the country and the industry itself in the hands of a great number of intelligent individual growers under the assistance and general supervision of experts employed by the Seed Company so that the purity and fineness of the strains of seeds are assured, while the growers are enabled to participate in the full result of their product. The Seed Company conducts the business of marketing the product, the packing, issuing of catalogues, advertising and sale, also supervising the production to assure itself and its customers of the highest quality of seeds.

The finer the quality of the product, the better the sales organization can market it, the higher the prices obtained for it and the greater the profit of growers.

The Seed Company acts as the central business organization of the industry, managing the production, packing and sale, supplying the growers with seed of proven strain, paying them cash for their product at wholesale and then selling the product direct to the consumer and also doing a wholesale business with the surplus product.

ATASCADERO'S FLOWER SEED FARMS

Many millions of dollars worth of flower seeds have been annually imported from Belgium and France, until the outbreak of the war in Europe. This supply is now almost entirely cut off. Nine-tenths of all American-grown garden seeds are now produced in California. The California seeds, both flower and vegetable, have a great advantage and merit over the European seeds in that their germinating qualities are far more long-lived, California seeds germinating several years after European seeds have become dead. Europe has had the great advantage in the small grower, each individual grower specializing on some one particular variety or strain, growing the same flower or vegetable year after year, keeping the strain pure and constantly improving it. In America, this has heretofore to a large degree been impractical, but the American growers have planted large areas in the usual American style of doing things on a large scale. So far as bulk of product is concerned it has been produced, but the real value of the seeds is in their trueness to strain and the constant improvement of the strain. This can only be effectively accomplished by a large number of small growers each specializing in some one or two kinds of flowers, bringing them to the highest perfection by constant improvement and breeding and keeping them constantly true to strain by elimination of hybrids and foreign growths.

Conditions for bringing this extremely profitable and both pleasant and beautiful industry to the very highest perfection are had in the Atascadero Estates to an ideal degree. The very rich central valley of the residential district is especially adapted in soil and every other required condition to the growing of flowers and vegetables for seeds and this great valley of several hundred acres in the heart of the residential district, together with several other smaller areas peculiarly adapted to the culture of flowers and vegetables for seed, have been laid out in small flower seed farms of from one-half to one acre.

These little seed farms are designed to combine the most desirable of residence

sites with a light and profitable employment in the culture of flowers for seeds. There is practically no limit on the profit that may be had from even half an acre in flower culture, since the profit is not dependent on the bulk of the product but on its quality, which in turn is dependent on the skill, patience and ability of the grower. From ten to even thirty thousand dollars has been frequently paid for a single parent plant of a new variety of rose or other flower developed by a skillful grower.

The wild flowers of Atascadero are marvelously beautiful and wonderful in variety. In the spring of the year the Estate seems to be carpeted with great Persian rugs of every hue and color. These wild flowers in themselves offer extraordinary opportunities to skillful growers for domestication and development into new varieties of beautiful strains.

There are more than three hundred of these small flower seed farms in the Atascadero Estates and many beautiful homes have already been erected in the flower seed valley. The industry of growing flowers for seed, although as yet young in Atascadero, has already assumed large proportions. The seed farms of absent purchasers are cultivated, planted and harvested by the Atascadero Seed Company until they become resident, when the resident owner cares for his own seed culture under the advice and general supervision of the experts of the Seed Company. Nearly 500 acres are being planted to flowers and vegetables for seed this winter.

At Atascadero Beach, our sea beach property, the Seed Company is also putting under cultivation and planting this fall and winter, the rich silt bottom lands owned by the Colony behind the beach proper, as many varieties of vegetables and flowers will do better there than in the higher and dryer climate of the Atascadero Estates.

The peculiar advantages of Atascadero for the development of this industry are not only in the climatic and soil conditions, which are ideal, but also in the large number of individual small growers each caring for his own little seed farm and specializing on some particular breed of flower, duplicating those conditions which formerly gave the European seeds the command of the markets and caused this country to import millions of dollars of them each year.

In the orchard districts in many parts of the Estate, resident owners are also interplanting the orchard trees with flowers of certain varieties adapted to the soil and conditions. From \$50 to \$150 per acre additional income may be made from orchard lands in this way per year, although it is not advised excepting where the soil and other conditions are adapted to it and where the young orchard trees are at least two years old. The Colony Holding Corporation never undertakes to interplant the orchards and since there would be no way of irrigating the flowers when so planted, only certain varieties can be successfully grown in the orchard sections.

The flower seed farms are provided with connections with the water mains for irrigation when necessary so that with a great number of small growers conditions of moisture may be carefully regulated by each to the particular breed of flower being grown.



The prices quoted, herein, are subject to being unsold, and to change without notice.

Choice Vegetable Seeds

ARTICHOKE

Aicachofa—Artischoke—Artichaut

CULTURE—Sow early in spring in beds or drills and the following season transplant 4 feet apart each way.

Large Green Globe—The standard variety. Pkt. 15c, oz. \$1.00, ¼ lb. \$3.00.

ASPARAGUS

Espargo—Spargel—Asperge

CULTURE—Soak the seed in warm water for 24 hours and sow in drills 14 inches apart; keep well watered and cultivated. The following winter transplant to rows 3 feet apart, placing the plants 18 inches apart in the row. The ground must be well manured and trenched 2 feet deep or more and the plants should be set so that when established the crowns will be 8 inches under the surface.

Barr's Mammoth—The largest green variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

Giant Argenteuil—A favorite variety in the Paris markets and now in great demand in this country. Of enormous size, tender and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

Palmetto—The standard market variety. bright green color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

BEANS

Frijoles—Bohne—Haricots Nains

CULTURE—After danger of frost is over plant in good mellow soil in drills 2 inches deep and 2 feet between the rows, placing the beans 3 or 4 inches apart. One pound will sow 100 feet of row.

BUSH BEANS—Round Green Pod Varieties

Stringless Green Pod—Pods long, straight, entirely stringless, brittle and of good flavor; early. Pkt. 10c, lb. 45c, postpaid; by express or freight, lb. 35c, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Canadian Wonder—Long, flat pods, very tender, prolific, and in flavor and appearance unsurpassed. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c postpaid; by express or freight, lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

Extra Early Refugee—A favorite for canning, of good quality, early and prolific. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, postpaid; by express or freight, lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Six Weeks—A favorite market variety. Pods green, long and tender; very early. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, postpaid; by express or freight, lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

WAX OR YELLOW PODDED

Golden Wax—Pods rather flattened, light yellow, brittle and with few strings. A standard sort and a good producer. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, postpaid; by express or freight, lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Prolific Black Wax—Pods bright yellow, nearly round; very early and productive. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, postpaid; by express or freight, lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Ventura Wonder Wax—Pods often 9 inches long, straight, oval, entirely stringless, transparently white, and of finest flavor. Hardy and productive. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, postpaid; by express or freight, lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead—The

most productive and best pole bean for this climate. Pods hang in large clusters, long, brittle and of fine quality. Pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, postpaid; by express or freight, lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

Kentucky Wonder Wax—It commences to bear when scarcely higher than the average bush variety, and keeps on producing until killed by frost. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.50 f. o. b. here.

White Seeded Kentucky Wonder—A variety of recent introduction possessing all the good qualities of the old variety of that name, but having white seed. Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, postpaid; by express or freight, lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry—An old favorite sort. Pods light green streaked with red. Good as a snap bean or shelled, green or dried. Pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, postpaid; by express or freight, lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

Scarlet Runner—Ornamental as well as a good table vegetable. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 40c. Prepaid.

LIMAS, BUSH VARIETIES

Burpee's Bush Lima—This bean is very popular with the market gardener in all irrigation districts because it is earlier and more easily grown. There are no vines in the way when irrigating and cultivating. It is enormously prolific and keeps bearing a long time. Per pkt. 15c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid; 10 lbs. \$2.75 f. o. b. here.

Fordhook Bush Lima—In order to get the best results, plant two feet apart in rows 3½ feet apart. Although this bean has been offered for several years, it is comparatively a new variety. It is an improvement over the well known bush Lima because it is more prolific. It is a strong grower, more resistant to blight, and is more profitable to grow for the market because the pods remain green. This is of great advantage to the peddler, retailer and shipper. It has received universal praise. We recommend it to our customers for both home and market gardens. Pkt. 15c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 45c prepaid; 10 lbs. \$3.25 f. o. b. here.

Monstrous Bush Lima—This would better be called Monstrous Vining Lima because the runners often grow to twenty feet or more in length, producing clusters of enormous beans at each joint or node. Individual pods are from one and a quarter to two inches wide, containing beans larger than a fifty-cent piece. The Monstrous Lima makes such a vigorous growth that it is not profitable to plant them closer than eight feet apart, thus it requires only four or five pounds of seed to plant an acre. It takes the Monstrous Lima about five months from seeding to time of picking, so it is advisable to get them planted at least by May first. They are excellent both as green shelled or dry beans. Pkt. 15c; lb. 60c, postpaid. By express, lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

King of the Garden—Very prolific; large and desirable, both for the home garden and for the market gardener. Per pkt. 15c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid; 10 lbs. \$2.75 f. o. b. here.

BEETS—Table Varieties

CULTURE—Beets are an all the year round crop in Southern California. However, some varieties do better at certain seasons of the year as one will see by reading the description of the varieties which we offer as being the best for local conditions. Sow in drills 12 to 15 inches apart and when 3 to 6 inches high thin out to 4 or 6 inches in the row. Beets should be grown in light rich loam soil well worked. Water once a fortnight during cool weather and once a week during the warmer months. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN

The Earliest Beet in the Market—A selection from that standard market beet, Early Egyptian, which retains the earliness of the parent stock and has added thickness, giving it a more desirable shape. It is the deepest red, almost black in color, and is of finer quality than the Egyptian being sweeter and even more tender and smoother. The most desirable sort for small beets for early market, as it is in presentable market shape quicker than any of the others. Selected stock. Plant from September to May. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.85 postpaid.

Blood Turnip—Of large growth. Flesh very firm and retains its blood-red color when cooked. On account of its tall leaves it is a favorite summer beet with market gardeners. Per pkt. 5c, per oz. 20c, per ¼ lb. 60c, per ½ lb. \$1.00, per lb. \$1.85 postpaid.

Bassano Beet excels all other varieties for table use. Its delicious flavor, entire absence of fibre, smooth symmetrical shape and small roots puts it in a class by itself for all-round good qualities. The market gardeners have recognized this for years, and many will have no other. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, ½ lb. \$1.00, 1 lb. \$1.85, postpaid.

Red Globe—A large globe-shaped variety with red skin. Flesh white, zoned with pink. Pkt. 10c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Burpee's Columbia—A superb early main-crop beet. The smooth, clean roots grow three to four inches in diameter. Flesh deep blood-red, tender, and of rich flavor. The beets are ready for use almost as quickly as the extra early sorts, and of better quality. It retains its fine quality until the roots have reached full size. Foliage is comparatively small, of a rich bronze color. Seed scarce. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, per lb. \$1.85 postpaid.

Detroit Dark Red—This is an ideal beet for all purposes. It cannot be excelled for the table; free from all fibre and very sweet. It is the best of all for pickling. Even the tops are good when pickled. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 75c, ½ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

SWISS CHARD

White Swiss Chard—Grown for its leaves only; one of the best early greens. Cook the leaves as you do spinach and the stems in cream as asparagus. Leaves grow to enormous size, 20 inches to 2 feet in length. The plant is almost perpetual if kept trimmed, but it is better to have a new crop every year. The tender leaves make it a desirable plant for poultry greens; much more desirable than alfalfa, because it can be grown with less care and in any convenient place about the premises. Try it for your hens. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, ½ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$1.85, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

STOCK BEETS

Write for price when a quantity is wanted. Read inside front cover page.

CULTURE—May be sown from October to May in drills three feet apart. Thin out to stand six inches apart in rows. Keep well cultivated; 8 lbs. of mangel, or 10 lbs. of sugar-beet seed will plant an acre.

Golden Tankard Mangel—Contains less water and more sugar than any other mangel. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Improved Mammoth Long Red—Yields immense roots and succeeds well on light soil. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

SUGAR BEETS

CULTURE—Sow in drills 18 to 24 inches apart and thin out to 1 foot in the rows. Fifteen pounds per acre.

White Sugar Rose Top—For feeding stock. A very hardy variety producing large crops with little care. The root is large and very rich in sugar, and while not sufficiently so for sugar purposes, it makes a remarkably fine, rich food for stock. Pkt. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

Giant Half-Sugar, Green Top. For feeding stock. A beet which is superior to mangels for stock-feeding purposes, as it is more nutritious, having a large amount of sugar. It is oval in shape and grows partly out of ground. Is of large size and yields enormous crops. Pkt. 10c, lb. \$1.00.

BROCCOLI

CULTURE—Sow seeds in beds or rows in well prepared soil. When 8 or 10 inches high transplant to permanent place 1½ to 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart.

Matchless White—This variety is quite early and will follow closely the large headed varieties of Cauliflower sown the same time. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, lb. \$6.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

CULTURE—Sow in seed beds at intervals for succession. The early varieties in August and each month following until April. The Drum-head varieties sow in spring for late crop. Transplant when large enough to rows 2½ feet apart and 1½ feet in the rows for the early sorts, and 3 feet apart each way for the late varieties. Take care to set the stems in the ground up to the first leaf. Cabbage requires a rich, well-manured soil and should be hoed or cultivated frequently, drawing the soil slightly up around the stems. One ounce will sow a bed of 40 square feet and produce 2000 plants.

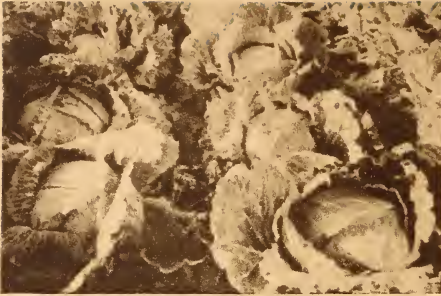
Dwarf Improved—Produces on the stem compact sprouts resembling miniature cabbages. A delicious vegetable; always commands a high price because of its scarcity. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.15, postpaid.

CABBAGE

Repollo—Kopfkohl—Chou Pomme

CULTURE—Sow in seed beds at intervals for succession. The early varieties in August and each month following until April. The Drum-head varieties sow in spring for late crop. Transplant when large enough to rows 2½ feet apart and 1½ feet in the rows for the early sorts, and 3 feet apart each way for the late varieties. Take care to set the stems in the ground up to the first leaf. Cabbage requires a rich, well-manured soil and should be hoed or cultivated frequently, drawing the soil slightly up around the stems. One ounce will sow a bed of 40 square feet and produce 2000 plants.

Early Winnigstadt—The favorite market variety, both for shipping and local sale. Heads cone shaped, solid, of good size



**ATASCADERO CABBAGE
LATE FLAT DUTCH**

and for quality unsurpassed. Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.80, lb. \$6.00.

Premium Flat Dutch—The standard sort for late crop. A large, sure header. Per pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.50, lb. \$4.50, postpaid.

Red Drumhead—For pickling; large, deep red color. Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00.

Autumn King, or Worldbeater—A beautiful winter variety of vigorous growth and extra large. Solid heads of bluish-green. Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.00.

Chinese Cabbage—Forms long, compact heads, in appearance more like a Cos lettuce than a cabbage. Leaves thick and fleshy, of fine flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

Atascadero Allhead—Is the earliest of all large cabbage, and considerably larger than any other early summer cabbage that is equally as early. The deep flat heads are remarkably solid and the most uniform in color, form, and size of any variety. The hard heads grow so free from spreading leaves that fully one thousand more heads than usual with large cabbage can be obtained to the acre. It is really an all-the-year-round cabbage, being equally good for winter.

Per pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, lb. \$6.00.

CAULIFLOWER

Coliflor—Blumenkohl—Choufleur

Cauliflower is grown in large quantities. Southern California ships thousands of cars annually from November to April during each season, and the returns are of a very satisfactory nature. This industry is on a solid basis and growing each year. Do not plant cauliflower seed between March first and June first in Southern California, as the hot weather in summer is almost sure to destroy any cauliflower that is advanced so far as to begin heading.

CULTURE—Prepare the soil as for cabbage. Seed may be sown from June to the following March. Transplant when the plants are six or seven weeks old. When the stems have become hardened in the bed they will be likely to head prematurely. Set out the plants 18 inches apart, in rows of three feet apart. Cauliflower should be kept growing constantly, as it may be injured by a check in any period of its growth, and go to seed, hence irrigate freely. One ounce of seed produces 2,000 plants; six ounces to plant one acre.

Velitch's Autumn Giant—A large, late variety which thrives well in this section. The heads are solid, compact and well protected by the foliage. Pkt. 10c, oz. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00.

California Wonder—The Cauliflower which does well in this climate, always head-

ing with large solid heads. Leaves large and long and may be tied over the head for protection. Late and of fine quality. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

Early Snowball—The most popular variety, very early and reliable header. Pkt. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.15, oz. \$4.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$12.50.

CARROT

Zanahoria—Moehre—Carotte

CULTURE—The soil best suited for this crop is a light, rich loam. Sow any time from September to end of May in drills 15 inches apart, covering the seed lightly. When the plants are large enough thin out to 5 or 6 inches apart in the rows. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. Three pounds per acre.

Oxheart or Guerande—The favorite table sort, often called "French Carrots." Roots about 5 inches long and 4 or 5 in diameter at the top, stump rooted, easily pulled and best for heavy soils. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

Danver's Half Long—A standard variety. Roots about 6 inches long, rich orange color, very symmetrical and handsome. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

Chantenay—The sweetest of all carrots, is of good shape and cylindrical, very smooth, and grow about six inches long; the flesh is entirely red, and very sweet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

Large White Belgian—The best known and one of the oldest white varieties—is a long-pointed root, and should only be planted on light soils where roots are fairly easy to dig. The variety we offer does not grow above ground with a green shoulder as do some strains. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50.

Improved Long Orange—A deep orange colored variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25.

CELERY

Aplo—Sellerie—Celeri

CULTURE—Sow the seed from January to May in drills twelve inches apart, not too thick



**ATASCADERO CAULIFLOWER
6½ POUNDS EACH**

in the row to secure stock plants. In July when the plants are strong, transplant to furrows four feet apart and six inches deep. Set the plants six inches apart in the furrows; as the plants grow, fill the soil around them for proper blanching.

California Giant White Plume—We have now the grandest strain of White Plume Celery ever offered to the market gardener. It is indeed a curiosity to all visitors to the market, as you will believe when you know a bunch of 12 stalks weighs 64 pounds, is solid and crisp with a decidedly salty flavor derived from the alkaline soil in which it was grown. On the peat lands it attains its highest perfection. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

Golden Self Blanching—(Cal. grown). This Celery seed is grown from French grown stock and gives the same fine celery that it produced from the above French grown seed except that it grows a little larger. This is excellent for home gardens or local market. Pkt. 10c, oz. 85c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$8.50.

Giant Pascal—It is a green top, much superior to the California green top. It is a great favorite in the eastern gardens. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

CELERIAC

Or Turnip Rooted Celery

Grown for the edible root and not for greens. Start seed like celery and transplant to garden. Blanching is not necessary.

Giant Smooth Prague—Celeraic forms a good, thick root, as much as four inches in diameter and nearly globular. Makes a most delicious flavored salad. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50.

CORN

Malz—Welsckorn—Mals
SWEET OR SUGAR

CULTURE—Sow any time from March to end of June, in drills or hills. The smaller varieties may be planted in drills 3 feet apart and 1 foot apart in the rows, or in hills 3 feet apart each way, covering the seed about 2 inches. The taller varieties, 4 feet by 15 inches, or in hills 4 feet apart each way. Corn thrives best in a rich, warm soil; use some well rotted manure, and cultivate well so as to keep the ground loose, and draw it up slightly around the roots.

Oregon Evergreen—This is without doubt the best sweet corn ever grown, and is a great favorite among market growers in this section. It is very productive, bearing long, well-filled ears, and is of a particularly fine flavor. Many varieties of sweet corn do not thrive as well in California as in the East, and it has sometimes been said that good sweet corn is not to be had here. This variety, however, seems particularly adapted to our local conditions, and produces ears of the very finest quality. Pkt. 10c, lb. 50c, postpaid; by express or freight, 10 lbs. \$3.75 f. o. b. here.

Golden Bantam—An extra early dwarf variety. Ears of medium size, thickly set with rich yellow kernels of a most delicious flavor. This variety has become a general favorite on account of its earliness, hardness and extra fine quality. Pkt. 10c, lb. 55c, postpaid; 10 lbs. \$4.25 f. o. b. here.

Stowell's Evergreen—The standard late variety for home and market use. Grows tall and remains green longer than any

other sort. The ears are large and grains exceedingly deep and sweet. Pkt. 10c, lb. 50c, postpaid; 10 lbs. \$3.75 f. o. b. here.

Country Gentleman—One of the most delicious and sweetest of all the sweet corns. A main crop variety. It is extremely productive, its stock averaging three ears and sometimes as many as five. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 55c, postpaid.

POP CORN

CULTURE—Plant in rows and manage same as other varieties of corn. Use 3 to 4 pounds of seed per acre. To get best results for popping, the corn must be thoroughly matured and dried. Year old corn is best.

White Rice—The most popular variety—making a large white popped corn. Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, postpaid. Larger quantities at market prices.

Golden Queen—The stalks grow 6 feet high and the large ears are produced in abundance. It pops perfectly white, and a single kernel will expand to a diameter of nearly one inch. Pkt. 10c, lb. 25c, postpaid. Write for quantity price.

CORN SALAD

Or Fetticus—A salad plant used as a substitute for lettuce in salads, or may be cooked like spinach for greens. It does well in the winter and spring. On rich soil the leaves grow quickly and are exceedingly tender. Large leaved. Very tender leaves, which grow out rapidly after being cut. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

CHICORY

Achicoria—Cichorie—Chicoree

CULTURE—Sow in spring in deep, rich soil, in drills 18 inches apart, covering the seed lightly. When the plants are large enough thin out to 8 inches apart in the rows. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. Much used by the French as a salad.

Large Rooted—Roots are dug up in the fall, dried, cut in thin slices, roasted and ground; are used largely as a substitute for coffee. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00.

WATER CRESS

CULTURE—Sow the seed by the side of running water or in a damp place.

Water Cress—Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50.

COLLARDS

NOTE—Prices listed are postpaid.

CULTURE—Prepare the soil as for cabbage. Seed may be sown from June to the following March. Transplant when the plants are 6 or 7 weeks old. When the stems have become hardened in the bed they will be likely to head prematurely.

True Georgia—The well known large variety; grows 4 to 5 feet high; forms large, loose head; leaves purplish. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, 1 lb. \$2.00.

CUCUMBER

Peplino—Gurke—Concombre

CULTURE—As soon as the weather becomes warm and settled commence sowing for the early crop; later plantings may be made up until August. Select good, rich, mellow soil, and sow in hills 4 feet apart each way, 8 to 10 seeds in a hill, covering 1 inch deep with well pulverized soil. After danger from insects is over, thin out to the four strongest plants. One ounce will plant 50 hills, or 2 pounds to one acre.



HARVESTING A FIELD OF DEACON LETTUCE

Arlington White Spine—A favorite for early crop, coming two weeks earlier than the White Spine. Very uniform in shape and productive. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Improved Long Green—A standard sort, 12 to 16 inches long, dark green, firm and crisp. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Fordhook Famous Cucumber—Extra long, white spine cucumber. Vines produce an enormous crop, 12 to 18 inches long; always straight. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.50.

Chicago Pickling—Is the most popular pickle variety in use about Chicago. Medium sized, dark green. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Klondike—A white spine variety, very dark green when young, and medium early. It maintains its dark green color longer than other white spine varieties and runs uniform in size and shape. It is very popular as a shipping variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Lemon—A cucumber which you can eat fresh from the garden like a radish is a novelty. Lemon cucumbers are little, round and delicious. They are eaten just that way. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

ENDIVE

Escarola o Endibia—Endivien—Chicoree

White Curled Endive

CULTURE—May be sown in drills 15 inches apart any time during the year. When a few inches high, thin out the plants to 10 inches apart, or transplant to other rows.

Moss Curled White—Does not need blanching, the midribs being naturally of a pale golden yellow, and the finely cut and curled leaves almost white. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00.

Green Curled—Has very curly leaves, the midrib being white and blanched, and the outer edges very much indented and crested. A very attractive plant and one of the very best varieties. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.75.

EGG PLANT

CULTURE—Sow seed in hot bed early in spring. Transplant to boxes when third or fourth leaf appears, always keeping the plants from frost. When danger of frost is past, set plants in field or garden, giving them at least two feet each way.

New York Improved—Finest variety yet produced. Pkt. 15c, oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$7.50.

Black Beauty—Fruit large, symmetrical in shape and uniformly of a rich dark purple color. Fruit matures a little earlier than our New York Improved, but are not quite as large. Pkt. 15c, oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$7.50.

GOURDS

CULTURE—Gourds are tender annuals, of trailing or climbing habit. The seed should not be planted until the ground is warm. Plant

in hills and cultivate as cucumbers. Leave only three or four plants in a hill, and allow the vines to ramble or train over a trellis.

Dipper—A well known and useful gourd.

When grown on the ground the stem is much curved; but on a trellis the weight of the fruit makes the stem straight. This gourd is very much in demand. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25.

Mixed Gourds—Per pkt. 5c.

KALE OR BORECOLE

Col—Blaetterkohl—Chou Vert

CULTURE—Sow the seed in beds from July to March; when large enough, transplant to rich, mellow ground and cultivate same as Cabbage. One ounce of seed will produce 2,000 plants.

Tall Green Curled Scotch—Grows from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high; the variety most generally used. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. 2.25.

Kale, Jersey or Cow—A tall-growing variety having a large bunch of cabbage-like leaves on top of a stout stem. Is much grown for chickens and cow feed. The green feed from these plants is very great, and is borne continuously. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

Dwarf German Kale—German Green or Sprouts. The leaves are curly, bright green, very tender and delicate flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

KOHL RABI

CULTURE—Seed may be sown every month in the year. Drill on ridges same as beets. (See page 5). Thin to three inches apart. An ounce of seed will produce 2,000 plants.

Early White Vienna—The earliest sort, very tender, excellent for table use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.00, 1 lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

LEEK

Puerro—Lauch—Poireau

NOTE—Prices listed are postpaid.

CULTURE—Sow at any time in drills one foot apart and one-half inch deep, in light, rich soil, liberally manured; thin the plants to ten inches. One ounce of seed will sow about 100 feet of drill.

American Flag—A large and strong plant; hardy. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, 1 lb. \$3.00.

LETTUCE

Smooth and Curled Leaved Varieties

CULTURE—In California and similar climates lettuce can be sown all the year round. All varieties attain their highest perfection during the months from November 1st to June 1st. It requires about three and one-half months from seed to maturity. Smooth leaved varieties seem to head better during the summer months, than the curled varieties. To attain the best results, lettuce requires a very loose, loamy soil. Planted in double rows, on ridges about 15 inches apart, 10 inches apart in



A HEAD OF ATASCADERO LETTUCE

the row. Irrigate not less than once a week during the dry season. Be sure to cultivate after each irrigation.

Prizehead—Forms large, loose heads, remaining crisp and tender a long time; leaves slightly tinged with red. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

Iceberg—A large-heading variety; crisp and brittle, and color bright green, lightly tinged with brown on top of the head; leaves curled on the edges. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.75.

Hanson—A fine, large-heading variety. Leaves curled on the edges; light yellowish green in color. The head is crisp and brittle and flavor excellent. Is the very best house garden variety in existence, and much the finest variety of its class. Hanson is similar to the famous Los Angeles lettuce listed below, but is larger and lighter green; an extra fine sort. Allow 12 inches for each head. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50.

Deacon—A large cabbage variety, having thick, bright-green leaves; forms a large, buttery head; very bright golden-yellow inside. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

Grand Rapids Lettuce—A curled or non-heading type, most easily grown lettuce in cultivation. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

Big Boston—Very large, smooth-leaved solid-heading variety; grown more extensively throughout the East and South than any other. It is congenial to all climates, and while a fairly good shipper, it cannot compare in this respect with the solid-heading New York Special variety, but in flavor it probably excels all others. An excellent all-year-round lettuce. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, 1 lb. \$1.75.

California Cream Butter—This lettuce is similar to the Big Boston. Is a good shipping variety. One gardener sold from one-half acre of this lettuce nearly three hundred dollars worth. It is of good flavor and beautiful in appearance. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$1.25.

Wonderful—One of the most popular lettuces on the Los Angeles market. It makes a larger and flatter head than the

New York Special, with which it is sometimes confused. Head very solid, crisp and buttery; green outside but white inside. This lettuce should not be sown before October nor after March, as it will not head during warm weather. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.00.

Black Seeded Simpson—This is a very popular variety as a loose leaf lettuce. The leaves are large, thin, very tender, and of very good quality. It is one of the best sorts for under glass as well as for early outdoor planting. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c, lb. \$1.50.

Los Angeles or New York—A large, crisp, tight-heading lettuce which is a great favorite in the markets of Los Angeles and San Francisco. This is a lettuce much raised around New York whence its name was taken. The quality is the finest and is an excellent lettuce for the garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c, lb. \$2.75.

MELON—MUSK

Melon Almizeleno—Cantalupen—Muscade

CULTURE—May be planted from March to end of June. Select light, warm soil and plant in hills 6 feet apart each way, from 6 to 8 seeds in a hill and 1 inch deep. When large enough, thin out to the three strongest plants. One ounce will sow about 100 hills.

Rocky Ford—Slightly oval in shape, finely netted, very regular and even in size, weighing about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; flesh light green in color and of delicious flavor. A popular early sort, named after Rocky Ford, Colorado, but now grown in immense quantities in the Coachella and Thermal districts, producing the earliest melons in the United States and shipped East by the carload. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Burrell's Gem or Defender—Many like a fine grained, smooth, salmon-red fleshed muskmelon. Such a one is Defender, the best of this sort; medium sized, oval; deeply netted and of an entirely distinct and delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25.

Large Hackensack—Round, flattened at the ends, skin green and thickly netted; flesh green and of a rich, sugary flavor. Very popular among market growers, and sometimes called Turk's Cap. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

Tip Top—One of the best known of the deep yellow or salmon flesh varieties. The fruits are large, nearly round, slightly ribbed and lightly netted over a light yellow skin. Very highly flavored and gives general satisfaction. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50.

CASSABA MELON

SPECIAL SELECT CASSABAS

Winter Pineapple—This is the original variety of the Cassaba (and has been a favorite ever since) first grown here. It is the wrinkled green one, with somewhat of a cucumber flavor; it is being used very extensively for shipping East for the holiday and winter trade. When well packed with straw in crates they arrive at destination in fine condition. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.00.

Golden Beauty—This variety is now grown more extensively throughout California than any other cassaba because of its beautiful appearance, excellent shipping qualities, and delicious flavor. It is the cassaba that made all California famous, as well as adding a million dollars to the



A FIELD OF AUSTRALIAN BROWN ONIONS. OUR ATASCADERO SEED FARMS

wealth of the state each year. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Armenian—A fine melon of delicious flavor between the Hybrid Cassaba and Muskmelon. The Armenian Melon was brought here from the Holy Land by parties traveling there who were favorably impressed with its excellent flavor and good appearance. It has the shape of the Montreal Market, lightly netted with a dark green skin but with the keeping qualities of the Cassabas. We can fully recommend this melon and advise a trial of it at least. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

White's Favorite—A round yellow rind Summer Cassaba of considerable merit. Earlier than the other Cassaba and is handled the same as Muskmelons. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.00.

Christmas or Santa Claus—This is the oblong mottled melon, which has become so popular throughout the southwest. It is being shipped all over the United States during late fall and winter months. The rind or shell is hard and about one-eighth of an inch thick. The flesh is light. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

CITRON

Citron, Green Seeded or Colorado Preserving—An oblong dull green variety about 18 inches long. The flesh is green with green seeds and is used largely for stock feeding. A common plan is to split them open with an axe and feed them to cattle in the field. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00.

WATERMELONS

CULTURE—Drop 8 or 10 seeds 10 feet apart in deep furrows. When the plants are large enough, thin out, leaving two vines to the hill. Draw the soil about the plants until the roots are 8 to 10 inches below the surface.

For Melon Blight—Mr. Van Norman of San Gabriel says: "Cover the centers where the blight first appears, with oil. It gives new life to the vines and prevents the spread of the blight."

Black Seeded Angelena—The melon for the hotel and restaurant trade. We have only a few pounds of seed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Kleckley's Sweet—This is a good shipping melon. It is of medium size, a very green rind, with deep red flesh of delicious flavor. Our seed positively cannot be excelled. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.00, 5 lbs. \$4.75, postpaid.

Rattlesnake—Has long been a popular melon with shippers. It is a long melon, having a white rind, with dark green stripes. Flesh of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Black Seeded Chilean—Preferred because of its earliness, short crop and black seed, which gives it preference at restaurants, hotels and cafeterias. All Chileans are good regardless of the color of the seed, but the Black Seeded one is planted for early. Price of all Chileans. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.00, 5 lbs. \$4.75, postpaid.

Klondyke or Pasadena—Has certainly won favor in the San Gabriel Valley, but seemed to have failed in the coast melon district. This melon is oblong, of dark green rind with bright red flesh, very crisp, and as sweet as sugar. This melon has taken the market at Pasadena and other foothill towns. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.00.

MUSTARD

Giant Southern Curled—Large variety, forming a great mass of beautiful leaves, which are ruffled and finely curled on the edges. Hardy, vigorous, highly recommended. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

White English—Seed light yellow and pungent. Better for salads or culinary purposes. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 40c.

ONIONS

CULTURE—No crop is so liable to variations by cultivation and soil as the onion. Having rich soil with too much irrigation will produce thick-necked scallions, while the same soil well drained would produce the finest onions. A sandy loam well fertilized is best.

Either drill the seed thinly in rows 14 inches apart, or sow the seed in seed beds, and when the plant is as thick as a straw, transplant on ridges; set two rows on each ridge and four inches apart in the row.

Irrigate in the furrow between the ridges to avoid flooding the onion, which causes the onion to perish readily, rendering it unfit to ship or to keep.

The consuming public prefers a white onion. The retail merchant wants a yellow onion because the white are too perishable. The shipper will handle the yellow, but he prefers the brown because it is the best keeper.

White Portugal, or Silverskin—The best known and most largely used white onion. Is flat on the bottom and thick toward the top. Very hard and firm and an excellent keeper. Is largely used for white onion sets as well as for market

onions and pickles. Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, ¼ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.00.

Australian Brown—Of small size but the greatest keeper yet introduced. If planted on a good soil and properly cared for, this crop will bring more money than any other variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

Yellow Globe Danvers—We have had grown for us by an expert grower, Yellow Globe Danver Onion which is absolutely the best grown in California today. The bulbs for this seed is the selection of five successive years. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c, ¼ lb. \$1.20, lb. \$4.00.

White Bermuda—While this is called white, it is really a straw color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.00.

Yellow Dutch or Strasburg—Quite similar to the Yellow Danvers, bulbs rather more flattened and of a darker skin. The onions ripen quite early with pure white flesh and of mild flavor. It is one of the best to grow for sets, and is a splendid keeper. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.20, lb. \$4.00.

Yellow Flat Danvers—Similar to the Yellow in color and quality, but flattened in shape, and is earlier. It is a fine onion with a very small stem. Pkt. 5c, oz. 45c, ¼ lb. \$1.35, ½ lb. \$2.20, lb. \$4.00.

Red Wethersfield—The best-known and most widely used red variety. In shape it is flattish, but thick, with very firm flesh. Is hard and an excellent keeper, as well as a heavy cropper. The color is a bright purplish-red. Pkt. 10c, oz. 45c, ¼ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$4.50.

Southport Red Globe—A large, globe-shaped, bright purplish-red variety. Is a late sort and an excellent keeper. A very handsome variety and of fine quality. Pkt. 10c, oz. 55c, ¼ lb. \$1.65, lb. \$5.50.

Prize Taker—A very large globe-shaped variety, with light-yellow skin and white flesh of mild flavor. It is a heavy cropper and a fairly good keeping onion, and is very popular as a market variety. Individual bulbs often weigh two or three pounds. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, ¼ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00.

ONION SETS

CULTURE—Plant near the surface, in rows 12 inches apart and 4 inches between the sets. When raised from the sets, the onions can be used in the green state or may be ripened off for large onions, in which case they are fully six weeks earlier than when raised from seed. Prices are subject to market fluctuations as the season advances.

Onion Sets—Can be furnished nearly the year round. Yellows and browns from September to July, 25c per lb. Silverskins from September to April, 30c per lb., postpaid; by express or freight 20c per lb. Ask for prices on large quantities.

MULTIPLIERS

White Bunching—This is an onion with a large neck especially used for young green onions, mild and sweet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 60c, ¼ lb. \$1.75, ½ lb. \$2.75, lb. \$5.50, postpaid.

OKRA GUMBO

White Velvet—This well-known variety is the favorite with the market gardener and with the consumer. The pickle factory will have no other. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, ½ lb. 50c, 1 lb. 85c, postpaid.

Mammoth Long Pod—A dwarf-growing, very early and prolific variety. Pods are long, slender, deep green and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. 85c.

PARSLEY

CULTURE—Sow the seed in moist loamy soil. Thin the plants to 6 inches apart in row or transplant to that distance. One ounce will produce about 600 plants.

Best results can be obtained by sowing parsley seed after December 1st and up to June 1st. When planted during summer and fall, it is liable to run to seed quickly.

Champion Moss Curled—Extra dark leaves. Leaves crimped and curled. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$1.50.

Hamburg Turnip Rooted—Fleshy vegetable roots, for soups, etc. Per pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

PARSNIP

NOTE—Prices listed are postpaid.
Chirivia—Pastinake—Panais

CULTURE—Sow any month in the year in drills of rich soil 1½ inch deep and 15 inches apart, and cultivate the same as carrots; thin to 4 inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow about 100 feet of row.

Hollow Crowned—Best parsnip grown either for table or stock. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, 1 lb. \$2.00.

PEANUTS

Jumbo—Tennessee

Georgia Improved Peanut—This variety is much superior to the ordinary Peanut, yielding fewer imperfect pods and combining earliness, productiveness and size; yields on ordinary land about 40 sacks to the acre. Per lb. 35c, prepaid, per 100 lbs., market price.

Tennessee Red—Is an excellent variety, bearing three or four kernels to the pod. The kernels are of medium size and of good flavor. It is the favorite variety with the confectioner. Per lb. 35c, prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.50 f. o. b. here.

The Jumbo is by far the largest of all Peanuts. It is a curiosity and commands a fancy price. On account of its vigorous vines and enormous crop of large tubers it is an excellent crop to grow for hogs, or to plow under for enriching the soil. Per lb. 35c, prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.50 f. o. b. here.

PEAS

CULTURE—May be sown the year round in California. They will grow in almost any soil, but a deep, rich loam is best for main crop; the early varieties for winter will do best on a light, warm soil; deep plowing of the ground is essential. They are sown in single or double rows from 18 inches to 4 feet apart, according to the height of the variety. The tall sorts should have sticks to climb over. For the field crop it requires from 60 to 80 pounds to the acre; for home garden, plant one pound to 50 feet of row.

Yorkshire Hero—The most popular market pea in this section. Abundant cropper and excellent in quality. Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, postpaid; by express or freight, lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$3.00, postpaid.

Stratagem—A semi-dwarf variety with large leaves and large pods. The peas are dark green, wrinkled, and of good quality. Of all the Peas we list and all of those we have tried, we do not know of another variety so well adapted to most sections of our coast as Stratagem. The strain we offer is selected and every imperfect plant carefully rogued out, and we have the very best strain that can be had anywhere. Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, postpaid; 10 lbs. \$3.00, postpaid.

Gradus—The largest of all extra early varieties; medium tall, quality superior to all other varieties. Pkt. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, prepaid; 10 lbs. \$3.25 f. o. b. here.

Laxtonian—This is an ideal market and home garden pea, medium dwarf in habit of growth, but with very large pods, averaging five to six inches in length. Laxtonian seldom has any blank spaces in the pods. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, 10 lbs. \$3.50.

American Wonder—The earliest of all wrinkled Peas. Of dwarf habit, growing from 9 to 12 inches. Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, postpaid; 10 lbs. \$3.00 f. o. b. here.

The Pride of Calhoun—The popularity of this Pea has made such strides that it is hard for us to keep up with the growing demand. Owing to its tendency to grow numerous branches, and to grow two pods on every stem, it is enormously productive. It grows to a height of 18 inches and matures about as early as the Yorkshire. When you once grow the Pride of Calhoun you want no other. The peas are sweeter. It is undoubtedly the best pea ever put before the public. Pkt. 10c, 1 lb. 35c, prepaid; 10 lbs., \$3.00, postpaid.

Dwarf Gray or Sugar—(Edible pods). Of extraordinary yielding qualities. Unsurpassed as an edible podded variety. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, postpaid.

Tall Telephone—Vines vigorous, growing about 4 feet high, with large, coarse, light-colored leaves and producing an abundance of very large pods filled with immense peas which are tender, sweet and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, prepaid; 10 lbs. \$3.00 f. o. b. here.



ATASCADERO PEPPERS

PEPPERS

CULTURE—For early Green Peppers, sow seed in hot beds in December and January. Transplant as soon as weather and soil in your locality will permit. For main crop sow seed in February, March and April, in hot bed. Pepper seed needs the heat of a hot bed to germinate it during these months. For fall and winter crop sow seed in out-door beds well prepared, during May, June, July and August. Winter crops can be grown in places that are entirely frostless.

Anahim Chili—This Pepper is largely grown in Orange county, and is used dried and for canning. It is long, 7 inches or so, medium sized in width, and is thick fleshed. The flavor is mild for a Chili Pepper, and one liked by Mexicans and Americans alike. Pkt. 10c, oz. \$1.00, ¼ lb. \$2.10, lb. \$7.00.

Chinese Giant—A very large Pepper of the Bull Nose type, often growing to 5 inches in diameter. This is the variety grown so extensively in frostless sections for the winter trade, when the grower gets as

much as 20c per pound for the green pepper. One grower claims that his returns from 5 acres was \$4,500. Per pkt. 15c, oz. \$1.00, ¼ lb. \$2.00, lb. \$10.00, postpaid.

Perfect Ruby King—Ordinarily they grow from 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches thick. Plant is of sturdy, bushy habit, and each one produces handsome fruit. This pepper is popular because of its solid, thick meat and mild flavor. Pkt. 15c, oz. 80c, ¼ lb. \$2.50, ½ lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

Large Bell or Bull Nose—Fruit large, round and blocky, and about three inches long and two inches thick. The color is deep green when fruit is young, but when fully ripened it is a rich, glossy blood-red. Plant grows about two feet high. Pkt. 10c, oz. 70c, ¼ lb. \$2.10, lb. \$7.00.

PIMIENTO

Pimiento Pepper—This is a sweet pepper—that is the difference—one which you will enjoy eating in salad, either fresh or canned. Cannery and market gardeners are planting Pimiento largely. Very thick flesh, wonderful mild flavor. Pkt. 15c, oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$7.50.

Tobasco—The plants develop into large bushes, bearing profusely the little bright peppers in sprays. A mature pepper measures about one inch in length. These peppers are extremely pungent. Per pkt. 10c, oz. \$1.00.

New Hybridized Potato Seeds

CULTURE—Plant early in a hot bed, window box, or warm border. Cover seed lightly and press firmly. Give plenty of sun. Do not crowd them. When 3 inches high, transplant two feet apart.

Cultivate well; keep free of weeds and bugs. When ripe store in a cellar. The tubers will be ½ to 2 inches or more in diameter the first season. In two or three years they will attain full development.

Potato Seeds are among the rarest of all seeds and are very curious and wonderful. Every seed will produce a multitude of shapes, sizes and qualities. There will be white, yellow, pink, red, blue, purple and black potatoes. Extraordinary freaks often appear, any one of which may make you a fortune. The growing of new varieties of potatoes from the Hybridized seed is extremely interesting. The possibility of producing a new variety superior to all others, and more valuable than a gold mine is very fascinating in the extreme. Per pkt. 15c.

PUMPKIN

Calabaza—Kuerbis—Courge

CULTURE—Sow from April to July in hills 8 feet apart each way and 3 or 4 seeds to a hill. One ounce will sow about 20 hills, or 2 pounds to one acre.

Cheese—Large, reddish orange, flesh thick and sweet. A good keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Cushaw—(Crook-necked.) Light cream color. A good keeper, flesh solid and sweet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Mammoth Tours, or Jumbo—(King of Mammoths.) Grows to an immense size, often weighing 150 pounds or more. Skin orange-salmon, flesh bright yellow, fine grained, tender and sweet. Valuable for pies, also for stock feeding. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

Kentucky Field or Large Cheese—This variety is locally called Sweet Pumpkin, and is grown more than any other of its

kind for stock, because it is a good keeper, notwithstanding it has a soft shell. It is fleshy and very sweet; also very good for pie, and is largely used for canning. On one large ranch in the San Fernando Valley there was planted a large acreage to nearly all the popular varieties; this one was unaffected by the hot sun, and remained in perfect condition while other varieties were sunburned and decayed quickly. Per pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

Sugar or Boston Pie—A small, handsome variety, and very popular. The skin is a deep orange yellow; flesh fine grained and sweet in taste. Famous in Boston as a pie pumpkin. Per pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00.

Sandwich Island—A most popular pumpkin. It is as hardy as a citron. A good one to plant where water is scarce. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.00 postpaid.

California Mammoth—This is the large pumpkin so well known locally. As many as 20 tons have been taken from one acre. It not infrequently attains a weight of 200 pounds. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 85c, lb. \$1.50 postpaid.

ROSELLE Or Lemonade Plant

Hibiscus subdorisfa

CULTURE—An annual plant, native of India, but introduced here from Queensland, Australia, where it is largely grown for making jelly. The plants grow from 3 to 6 feet high, and bear quantities of fruit, each enclosed in a thick, fleshy calyx, from which the jelly is made, which is considered by many superior to guava jelly. The seed should be sown in boxes or seed pans in February or March, and placed on a hot bed. The young plants can be potted up as soon as large enough, and when the weather is warm and settled they should be planted out in the open ground, about 3 feet apart each way.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 80c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$4.00, lb. \$7.50, postpaid.

RADISH

Rabano—Rettig—Radis

CULTURE—May be sown the year round in California. They can be grown in any good garden soil, but thrive best in a light loam enriched with plenty of good rotten manure. Sow in drills 12 inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill.

Early Scarlet Turnip—A very popular early sort. Roots scarlet, turnip-shaped, crisp and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.75.

White Tipped Scarlet Turnip—An early variety of medium size and excellent flavor, and of a very handsome appearance. Per pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$1.75, postpaid.



A VIEW OF OUR 50 ACRE FIELD OF
RADISH IN FULL BLOOM. SEED
FARM AT ATASCADERO BEACH

French Breakfast—A splendid variety, medium-sized, olive-shaped, very crisp and tender; of a beautiful scarlet color. Per pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top—Very brittle and crisp; color a bright scarlet; small top. Per pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Long White Icicle—For the home garden we consider this a most excellent table variety. Its extreme earliness, beautiful pure white appearance, excellent flavor and crispness should make it a favorite everywhere. Per pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Chartier—A very long variety and larger in diameter and general size than Long Scarlet. Keeps hard and crisp longer than most varieties, and is an excellent garden sort. Color bright rose with lighter colored tip. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00.

Chinese Rose Winter—A bright scarlet winter variety. About four inches long and stump-rooted. Like Chinese White Winter, only red colored and two weeks earlier. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00.

Early Scarlet Globe—A popular forcing variety, owing to its very quick growth and fine, bright scarlet color. Shape a trifle oblong. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$1.75.

Half Long, or Olive Shaped—The variety most largely used by gardeners in California. It is about three inches long with half stump-root and sloping top. Color, carmine. Quick growing; hardy. Remains solid longer than most other varieties. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$1.75.

Half Long Deep Scarlet—Bright scarlet. Valuable for forcing. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$1.75.

White Strasburg—A large, white variety for late summer use. Rather thick at the shoulder and tapering to about 5 inches in length. Keeps firm and solid a long time. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00.

White Vienna (or Lady Finger)—A very fine long, white variety; quick growing and ready for use when very young. The flavor is mild and sweet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$1.75.

Round Black Spanish—A winter variety, with black skin and white flesh. Top shaped, almost globular. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$1.75.

Crimson Giant Forcing—A variety extraordinary in that, while growing to an unusually large size, it is always tender, crisp and of mild flavor. It remains in perfect condition a remarkably long time, and unlike other forcing varieties, does not become pithy even when twice their size in diameter; root turnip shaped; color a beautiful crimson carmine; flesh firm, crisp and tender. Per pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Japanese Summer Radish—This radish was introduced here by the Japanese several years ago. Its beautiful white color and mammoth size attracts great attention. It is very tender and the flavor is excellent and mild. It attains perfection in California, growing twenty-six inches in length and three inches in diameter. It is a profitable radish to grow, as it sells readily and is relished by all. Per pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Japanese Winter Radish—This was introduced in the same manner as the Jap-

anese Summer Radish, which it resembles except in size. It is more crisp and of better flavor in the winter season. It is pure white, grows about 8 inches long and not as tapering as the larger one. Per pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

RHUBARB—PIE PLANT

Rulbarbo—Rhabarber—Rhubarbe

CULTURE—Sow from February to end of April in drills 18 inches apart, covering the seed about 1 inch deep. When large enough, thin out to 6 inches apart in the rows. Transplant the roots the following winter or spring to deep, rich, well manured soil, placing the plants 4 feet apart each way.

Winter Crimson—Might be more appropriately called All Seasons Rhubarb. It thrives luxuriantly all the year round, but is better during our winter months than in the summer. To get the best results, apply large quantities of stable manure and water freely. The seed is scarce and the price much higher than common varieties. Pkt. 10c, oz. 80c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$4.25, lb. \$8.00, postpaid.

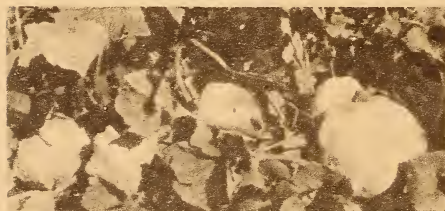
Wagner's Giant Rhubarb—This is a new strain, propagated by J. B. Wagner, and has the same general characteristics as the Winter Crimson Rhubarb, excepting that it grows four times as large. The stems often weigh $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds each. I have picked at one time from a single plant 60 full-grown stems that weighed 30 pounds, or $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per stem. This variety has all the good qualities of the Crimson Winter, does not run much to seed—hence they must be propagated by subdividing the crowns. Parties who get plants now will surely reap a rich harvest, as it is bound to take the place on the market now occupied by other winter sorts as soon as plants can be secured. The stems are as tender as any known plant, do not have to be peeled, are not coarse or stringy, cook readily, are of good color but not so red as the Crimson Winter. Pkt. 15c, oz. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.75, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$5.50, lb. \$12.00, postpaid.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

Ostlon Vegetal—Haferwurzel—Salsifis

CULTURE—Sow from February to May, in deep, rich soil, in drills 15 inches apart. When large enough, thin out to 5 inches apart in the rows. One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of row. Soil should be loose and never allowed to get dry.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—Very large roots, tender and of rich flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00.



ATASCADERO SQUASH

SQUASH

Calabacera—Kuerbis—Cource

CULTURE—As soon as the weather has become warm and settled, commence sowing for the early crop. The summer varieties mature

much quicker than the winter varieties, and sowing for late crop may be continued up until the first of August. Sow in hills 4 and 5 feet apart, using 6 or 7 seeds to a hill, and afterwards thin out to the 3 strongest plants. One ounce of seed will sow about 40 hills, or 3 pounds to 1 acre. The winter varieties take longer to mature, and the later plantings should be completed by about the first of July. Sow in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, using 3 seeds to a hill. One ounce will sow about 20 hills, or 2 pounds to an acre.

Early White Bush Scaloped—Very early, creamy white, flat and scalloped; 4 to 6 inches in diameter; exceedingly prolific. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

English Vegetable Marrow—Large, oblong, pale green, grows from 12 to 18 inches long. Makes a large vine, and should be planted 7 to 8 feet apart. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

Boston Marrow—Fresh, bright orange or rich salmon color; for sweetness and excellence is unsurpassed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Green Warty Hubbard—This is the squash that is popular everywhere, and Southern California ships annually about 70 carloads to Eastern cities. Per pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Golden Hubbard—The flesh is of a deep golden yellow—a much richer color than the Hubbard—fine grained, cooks very dry, and has excellent flavor. In its keeping qualities it is fully equal to the green variety. Per pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

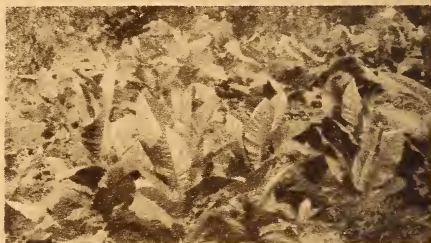
Golden Summer Crookneck—The popular, well-known Crookneck. Per pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

SORREL

Acedara—Sauerampfer—Oseille

CULTURE—Sow in spring, in drills 15 inches apart, in any good garden soil. The plant is perennial, and can be taken up every few years and divided. The flower stems should be kept cut off as they appear. The leaves are cooked like spinach, and are also used in soups.

Large Leaved French—This is the best variety. Per pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



ATASCADERO TOBACCO

TOBACCO

Tabaco—Tabak—Tabac

CULTURE—The seed can be sown in a frame or on a hot bed; or in well prepared beds in the open ground after danger from cold is past. Select fine, rich soil, cover the seed very lightly, about one-eighth of an inch, and press down firmly with the back of a spade; water with a fine spray. When the plants are about 4 inches high, transplant to rows 5 feet apart and 4 feet apart in the row. Tobacco requires a rich, mellow soil; wood ashes are beneficial as a

fertilizer. One ounce of seed will produce enough plants for one acre.

Connecticut Seed Leaf—Well known, the hardiest variety. Pkt. 10c, oz. 75c.

Cuban Havana—Pkt. 10c, oz. 75c.

SPINACH

CULTURE—Sow in drills one foot apart, and for succession, every two weeks as it grows thin out for use, keeping clean of weeds. It grows the year round in California. One ounce of seed for 50 feet of drill. Ten pounds to the acre.

All varieties. Pkt. 5c.

Prickly Seeded—The hardiest of all and the most popular with the market gardeners. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

Bloomsdale Savoy—Large green thick savoy crumpled leaves, grows luxuriantly, producing 12 to 15 tons per acre. Throughout the East and South, this variety is used more extensively than any other. Try it here. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

Summer Success—This variety has been tried out both in this country and in Europe and has been found especially adapted to summer growth and particularly well suited to conditions in the southwest. The leaves are oblong and smooth with fine deep green color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

New Zealand—A plant with thick, fleshy texture and soft crystalline leaves. Is not like the ordinary spinach in appearance, but it is used in the same way. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c. Crop doubtful.

TOMATOES

CULTURE—Sow in hot beds from 6 to 8 weeks before they can be set out doors, which is when danger from frost is passed. When plants have leaves transplant into shallow boxes, or cold frames. Transplant carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit.

All tomatoes 5c per pkg. except where noted.

Chalk's Early Jewel—Excellent early tomato for home or nearby market; very prolific, red, smooth, and desirable size. Its mild flavor makes it desirable as a salad. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20, lb. \$4.00.

Spark's Earliana—Extra early, deep scarlet, large, smooth, solid and of the finest quality. The earliest large tomato grown. Pkt. 10c, oz. 45c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

Perfection—A tall variety, with medium-sized globular, uniform fruit, which is smooth and well ripened to the stem. Color bright scarlet. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00.

Ponderosa, or Beefsteak—A favorite sort for the home garden; of immense size, sometimes weighing from 2 to 3 pounds each; have very few seeds. Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.80, lb. \$5.50, postpaid.

Stone—A favorite sort for general crop, shipping and canning. Large, smooth, bright scarlet, very solid and a good bearer. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$4.00.

Golden Beauty—A large yellow tomato of delicious flavor, and when preserved with a slight flavoring of lemon, is better than preserves made of any other tomato, because it lacks the strong tomato flavor. It is an excellent variety for salad. Per pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Early Fordhook—A very fine variety, solid deep pink. Very early. Pkt. 10c, oz. 45c, lb. \$4.00.

Peach—A desirable sort for preserving, eating from the hand or for table decoration.



ATASCADERO TOMATOES

The fruits resemble a peach in shape and size and the color a light terra cotta red with a delicate bloom. The flesh is tender and of good flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00.

Yellow Pear Shaped—A small fruited variety, which is golden-yellow. It is very useful for salads, when the fruit is simply cut in two lengthwise. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20, lb. \$4.00.

TURNIPS

CULTURE—Turnips may be sown broadcast on damp sandy soil, or in drills as beets and carrots. Drill in rows 10 inches apart, not too thick in the row. The Purple Top variety is now leading in popularity because of its mild flavor and its adaptability to our summer climate.

Early Purple Top Strap-Leaf—A very popular variety in this section for either family or market use; large size, white, purple above ground; flesh fine grained. Per pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Early White Flat Dutch—An early white-fleshed strap-leaved variety; for quick growth, mild flavor and excellent quality. Per pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Early White Globe—A large, round turnip, with sweet flesh. Per pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Golden Ball or Orange Jelly—Rapid grower, of excellent flavor. Bright yellow color. Plant during cooler months only. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.75.

Purple-Top Globe—Solid, very sweet, slow to get pithy. The very best variety for the summer season. Indeed, the best for any season, but slower to mature than the Strap-Leaf. Per pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c, lb. \$2.50.

Pomeranian White Globe—Large white variety, used largely for stock feeding. Is globe-shaped; large leaves; hardy. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50.

RUTABAGA OR SWEDISH TURNIP

CULTURE—Same as for common turnip, but if anything, less exacting in care.

Improved Yellow Purple-Top—The old, popular standard sort both for stock feeding and table use; flesh yellow, solid and sweet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$1.75.

Large White—A very superior white-fleshed variety of large size and fine quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$1.75.

HERBS

Herb Seeds—(Sweet, Pot and Medicinal.)

A few herbs should be grown in every garden, only a small space being necessary to grow sufficient for family use. Sow the seed in the spring, and harvest on a dry day just as plants come into full bloom. Tie them up in small bunches and when thoroughly dried wrap up in paper and place in an air-tight vessel, where they will keep until required. Each, per pkt. 5c.

Anise, has useful medicinal properties.

Balm, highly popular; used for balm tea or balm wine.

Basil, Sweet, used for highly seasoned dishes.

Borage, should be grown by every bee-keeper.

Catnip, leaves used for seasoning.

Caraway, largely used for flavoring.

Chervil, used for flavoring soups and stews and for garnishing.

Coriander, useful culinary plant; used in confectionery, etc.

Dandelion, for medicinal purposes.

Dill, used to flavor pickles, etc.

Fennel, very aromatic and fine for flavoring.

Horehound, fine tonic properties, valuable for cough remedies.

Hyssop, valuable for medicinal purposes; the dried flowers make hyssop tea.

Lavender, highly esteemed aromatic herb, with a delightful fragrance.

Marjoram, Sweet, one of the most largely used herbs for seasoning.

Pennyroyal, well known and popular.

Peppermint.

Rosemary, an aromatic herb, sweet scented.

Savory Summer, excellent for seasoning.

Savory, Winter, excellent for seasoning; for winter use.

Sage, the leaves and tender tops are largely used in stuffing and in sauces.

Tansy.

Thyme, for seasoning; the most popular of all herbs.

Wormwood, of great value for its medicinal properties.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A LAWN

The ground should first be spaded over, or plowed to a depth of 8 or 10 inches, and should then be leveled to the proper grade. A good plan is to let it lay for several weeks and water thoroughly. This will give a chance for many of the weed seeds in the ground to sprout, and these can be hoed off as they come up. After the weeds have been removed, rake the surface with a fine rake, and sow the seed broadcast: Blue Grass seed at the rate of 1 lb. to 200 sq. ft., or White Clover seed at the rate of 1 lb. to 300 sq. ft. When both grass and clover are used, they are generally sown one-third clover to two-thirds Blue Grass. It is better to sow them separately, however, going over the ground first with one and then with the

other; as in this way they can be sown more evenly than if the seeds are mixed together. After the seed has been sown, it should be covered with about half an inch of good mulch. This is very essential, especially during the hot weather, as it is necessary that the surface be kept continually moist, giving the seed an opportunity to germinate. The best thing to use for a mulch is thoroughly rotted manure, which has been passed through a fine screen. Great care should be taken in selecting this, and it should be taken from a pile that has been thoroughly heated, so that all the weed seeds are killed. When any other kind of manure is used, it will only bring weed seeds into the lawn. For small lawns, burlap is often used in place of a mulch. This is spread out over the surface of the ground, the watering being done over the burlap, which can be removed after the seed has germinated. Burlap is especially valuable on steep banks or slopes, as it both keeps the surface moist, and also prevents the seed from washing out. Watering a newly sown lawn should be done very carefully, and with a fine spray, and as often as is necessary to keep the surface perfectly moist at all times of the day, until the seed has germinated. After the lawn is five or six weeks old, it will be necessary to weed it, as even with the best of care there are bound to be some weeds produced from seeds which have been lying dormant in the ground or blown in from some vacant lots, etc. This should be done carefully, pulling out all weeds by the roots.

To keep a lawn in good condition it should be fertilized at least once a year with a dressing of a good commercial lawn fertilizer.

Blue Grass (Kentucky)—To meet competition many have added mixtures to give weight and reduce its cost, and thus are able to sell cheaper. We challenge anyone to show finer or cleaner stock than ours. Ask for price on large amounts. lb. 35c, postpaid 40c.

Australian Rye Grass—A fine grass for quick lawn; should be sown very thick and will produce a fine lawn, withstanding drought much better than Kentucky Blue and making sod more quickly, but is a little more coarse in its growth. Lb. 25c. Postage extra.

Shady Lawn—A grand grass for sowing under trees, where no other grass will succeed. It makes a beautiful velvety lawn; grows much finer in leaf than Blue Grass and will stand in quite dense shade. Lb. \$1.00.

Morse's "Golden Gate Park" Lawn Mixture—Contains the more hardy grasses which are used to make the sod for the park playgrounds, where the grass has to endure much tramping over. The mixture also contains a very little white clover. Per lb. 40c, per 100 lbs. \$28.00.

White Clover—The best variety for lawn purposes, making a fine even lawn. There is a great variety of grades of this seed; some adulterations and others impure, which makes a great difference in price. We are procuring at all times the purest that money can buy. Lb. 75c. Ask for special price on quantities. Postage extra.

Field and Fodder Crops ALFALFA

CULTURE—The land should be prepared by deep plowing and thorough harrowing, and should be well drained, for Alfalfa will not

stand moisture too close to the surface.

It can be either drilled or broadcasted in, and from 15 lbs. to 25 lbs. per acre is required. It is best to sow in the fall, after the first rain, but can also be sown in the spring; but fall sowing is recommended whenever possible.

Our Alfalfa seed is grown out of the State, on high land, and before putting it on sale we determine the purity by government test, although inspection before purchasing may show the seed to be free from fodder. There is no other weed that we are so fearful of, for generally they are in a position to supply seed of most any value the customer may want, although it pays to plant only the best. Prospective customers can secure sample and have tests made free of charge at the Branch Seed Testing Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

Common Alfalfa—Our standard clover is probably the most reliable source of income of any of our field crops. If you have horses you want alfalfa. If you have cattle, hogs or chickens, alfalfa is the main food. You cannot ranch successfully without alfalfa. Write for samples and prices on quantity as the market is constantly changing. Chilian, our common, Alfalfa. Per lb. 25c, by mail 35c.

Peruvian Alfalfa—Price per lb. 40c, by mail 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.75. So quickly has the Peruvian Alfalfa become popular that last year, only the fifth season since its introduction, we sold more seed of the Peruvian than of the Common. Once a grower of Peruvian, always a grower. Many customers that bought last season have already engaged their supply for this season. One large grower has already sowed 2½ tons of Peruvian seed. Another grower has 400 acres ready, intending to sow Peruvian.

Alfalfa Turkestan—This is considered to be a superior variety to the one generally grown here. It withstands more drought and cold weather, and in addition to this yields a larger amount of foliage of a finer texture. Lb. 45c, postpaid; by express or freight, lb. 35c, 10 lbs. \$2.60. Larger quantities, price on application.

Canary Seed—Lb. 20c, postpaid.

Broom Corn (Improved Dwarf Evergreen)—Used for making brooms, and extensively used on account of its green color and fine long straight brush. It grows about seven feet high. Sow 10 lbs. per acre. Per lb. 20c, 10 lbs. 75c, 100 lbs., at market price.

Egyptian or Jerusalem Corn—Belongs to non-saccharine sorghums. It is considered a good grain for dry sections and seasons. It produces several small heads on side shoots, often as many as eight heads on a stalk. The seed makes excellent chicken food. Plant eight lbs. per acre. Lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$1.00, 100 lbs. at market price.

Kaffir Corn, White—Grows from 6 to 10 feet high and thrives in hot, dry climates. Makes good fodder for cattle and the seed is used for stock and chicken food. Sown in rows three feet apart, using 3 to 5 lbs. per acre. Lb. 15c, 10 lbs. 75c.

Feterita—This sorghum was recently secured from Sudan, where it is commonly grown under the name Feterita, an early maturing plant valued both for grain and forage. It resembles Milo in habit, except that the heads are uniformly erect, seeds bluish white in color. In drought resistance it compares favorably with any sorghum yet introduced. Sow 8 pounds to the acre. Lb. 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.50.

Milo Maize, Dwarf—This is essentially a dry land crop, and where the rainfall or wa-

ter supply is limited or expensive, you can find no more profitable forage and dry feed crop. Belongs to the sorghum family of tropical Asia and Africa where it is the main grain crop. It grows a stalk four to five feet high, with large, compact, erect heads, and cattle especially like the sweet flavor of the stalk. Pound 25c, 10 lbs. \$1.50.

Common Millet—It is an annual grass, its luxuriant leaves being very juicy and tender, are much relished by all stock. It makes a very good hay. Sow 30 pounds to the acre. Price per lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$1.50, postpaid.

Rape (Dwarf Essex)—A biennial crop, used principally for sheep and hog pasture, of which it yields an abundance of the best quality. Is usually sown broadcast, using four to five lbs. per acre. Lb. 25c, 100 lbs. \$15.00.

Cow Peas, Black Eye—This is the common Cow Pea extensively grown in the interior valley. It has a long root and stands heat well. Cow peas are partly hardy to frost—more so than beans. The seed of this sort looks like a bean and is often called Black Eye Bean. Sow 60 lbs. per acre if drilled or 100 lbs. broadcast. Lb. 15c, market varies. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Shallu or Egyptian Wheat—A tall-growing sorghum which has many stalks from one root. Sow in rows for grain, using 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, or broadcast, using 30 lbs. for fodder. Lb. 15c, 10 lbs. 75c.

Sugar Cane Sorghum, Early Amber—A good fodder if cut when two feet high. Is nutritious and yields a heavy crop. Sow late in April, using five lbs. of seed per acre in drills, or 25 lbs. broadcast. Lb. 25c, larger quantities on application.



ATASCADERO SUNFLOWER

Sunflower (Large Russian)—A variety bearing large heads, frequently 12 to 20 inches in diameter and sometimes yielding 1,000 pounds of seed per acre. The seed is used for feeding chickens and parrots. Sow in the open field as soon as danger from frost is over, using three lbs. of seed per acre, sowing in rows five feet apart and thinning to one foot. Lb. 10c, 10 lbs. \$1.00.

THE TEPARY BEAN

The Tepary Bean, while it has been used in the arid lands of the Great Southwest, has become known to the commercial world only in the last couple of years, and then in a very small way. We predict that the Tepary Bean will increase land values in our semi-arid and arid sections of this state. If you own a piece of arid land, do not fail to give the Tepary Bean a trial on it.

The Tepary is a small white bean similar to the Navy, and was first grown by the Indians, and was used by them for their main source of vegetable food. This is particularly true of the Indians who inhabited Arizona and vicinity. Tepary is a bean more prolific than the Navy, in size it is slightly smaller, but when soaked increases in size until it is as large as a Navy. It has a rich, nutty flavor far superior to the ordinary bean.

The Agricultural Experimental Department has recognized the great merit of the Tepary as a drought resistant bean, and recommended it to be grown on the mesa lands where it is too hot and dry for our common varieties to grow. It is also recommended for a summer cover crop and soil renovator, as it needs no irrigation. It yields 20 to 30 sacks of dry beans per acre. The vines should be handled when damp to avoid loss by shelling.

Plant the Tepary with the ordinary drill that you would use for the Navy, but drop them farther apart, because it grows a low spreading vine ordinarily about two feet in diameter, but when irrigated it spreads as much as four feet in diameter; therefore, when planting, estimate the quantity of seed and distance according to the richness of the soil and moisture. We advise sowing fifteen pounds per acre.

The Tepary is immune to the common crop diseases and therefore there is very little chance to lose a crop on this account.

Price—Per pkt. 10c, per lb. 25c, per 10 lbs. \$2.00. Write for 100 lb. prices.

We make a specialty of growing this Tepary in Atascadero and have been extremely successful with it. Our stock is well selected and in the best of condition.

READ THESE

Just a few of our Testimonials

Mrs. E. F. Cully, Bainbridge, Ind.

We had the best garden last year that have had for years, and we used Atascadero Seeds.

Mrs. Minnie Riegel, Maquoketa, Iowa.

Have you seed catalogues for 1918? If so please send me one soon. I planted your seeds last year and had the best garden in the neighborhood, so want them again.

Mrs. Grace K. Cooper, 627 Cherry St., Springfield, Miss.

Enclosed find 25c in stamps. Please send me Sweet Peas Seed, Mixed. We raised beautiful Sweet Peas last summer from Atascadero Seed. Am sorry I am late in ordering.

W. H. Gorman, 110 Roosevelt Ave., Corona, L. I., N. Y.

Your favor of April 5th and seed catalogue received and to say that the package of seed arrived O. K. two or three days after I mailed my letter of inquiry. I was favorably impressed in finding the amount of seeds in each package, which is much more than we generally get here in the East.

E. Weinhart, 510 South 10th St., Waco, Texas.

The seeds ordered from you recently have arrived in good condition and will say that it is the cleanest and best seed I have ever bought barring none. The quantity and quality of your seeds are better than I could procure from Eastern firms.

Our "Special Introductory Offers"

Our "Special Choice Selection"

7 Packets. A 60c Assortment for 25c

Lettuce—Black Seeded Simpson
Radish—French Breakfast
Onion—Silverskin
Beets—Red Globe

Nasturtiums—Tall Variegated Type
Asters—Giant Branching Pink
Sweet Peas—Vermilion Brilliant

Our "California Flower Garden"

15 Packets. A \$1.25 Assortment for 50c

Sweet Alyssum—Common Sweet
Asters—Giant Branching Mixed
Balsam—Camelia Flowered Mixed
Candytuft—Little Prince
Carnations—Double Mixed
Centaurea (Batchelor Button) — Cyanus
Mixed.
Cockscomb—Crimson

Shasta Daisy
Hollyhocks—Allegheny Mixed
Mignonette—Golden Machel
Nasturtiums—Dwarf Mixed
Stocks—Ten Weeks, Double Mixed
Poppy—Shirley
Sweet Peas—Spencer Mixed
Zinnias—Dwarf Double Mixed

Our Complete "California Vegetable Garden"

25 Packets. A \$2.00 Assortment for \$1.00

Asparagus—Barr's Mammoth
Beans—Kentucky Green Pod
Beans—Canadian Wonder
Corn—Golden Bantam
Corn—Oregon Evergreen
Cauliflower—Autumn Giant
Celery—Golden Self Blanching
Lettuce—Prizehead
Onions—Prizetaker
Peas—American Wonder
Spinach—Bloomsdale Savoy
Lettuce—Big Boston

Artichoke—Large Green Globe
Beans—Lima (Burpee Fordhook)
Beets—Crosby's Egyptian
Cabbage—Autumn King
Cabbage—Premium Flat Dutch
Carrots—Oxheart
Cucumbers—Chicago Pickling
Musk Melon—Tip Top
Watermelon—Klondyke
Parsnip—Hollow Crown
Radish—White Icicle
Turnip—Purple Top
Tomatoes—Chalk's Early Jewel

This is our special mid-winter offer of choice selected seeds of the best varieties, and all grown on our Atascadero Seed Farms. This special offer is being made to introduce our seeds to those who are not already users of them. At the prices now fixed by the seed jobbers for this year, these combined collections would cost you \$3.85. We will send you the entire three collections for the sum of \$1.50, postpaid. **ORDER TODAY.**

ATASCADERO'S SWEET PEAS

By careful breeding under the supervision of the well-known expert, Mr. Routzahn, leading flower seed grower of the Pacific Coast, Atascadero's Sweet Peas have been developed to marvelous perfection. Many of the best known strains have been developed and bred to extraordinary size and beauty, so much so as to constitute practically new varieties. Special attention has been given to giving stamina and qualities of resistance to our Sweet Pea stocks, that should insure the highest success under almost any conditions.

We urge our customers to include in their orders a large selection of our Sweet Peas. Our 10-cent packages are over weight, and the seeds are most carefully selected. If you desire to have unusual success with your Sweet Peas, purchase them from us. If you prefer to leave the selections to us, state the number of packages desired, at 10 cents per package, and request us to select the varieties and we will do so, making an effort to give you such a selection as will prove surprisingly successful and beautiful.

Our "Atascadero Special" Sweet Pea Offer

We will send, postpaid, to any address in the United States, your choice of our Atascadero Spencer Sweet Peas, as follows:

15 packets	\$1.00
7 packets50
3 packets25

GIANT WAVED SPENCER TYPE

This group includes the largest and most beautifully formed sweet peas. The Spencers have very large waved flowers which are produced abundantly on long strong stems, making the blossoms most desirable for cutting.

Martha Washington—The ground color is pure white, the edges of the standard and wings being heavily picoteed with deep rose; as the flower ages, the backs of the standard and wings become flushed with rose. Pkt. 10c, oz. 45c, lb. \$4.00.

Princess Beatrice—Deep pink and buff. Pkt. 10c.

Duplex—Rich double cream pink. Pkt. 10c.

Mrs. Routzahn—A most attractive Spencer of largest size and very graceful form; apricot and buff, shaded light rose at edges. One of the very best cream pink sweet peas. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.25.

Mrs. Chas. Mander—Dark mauve. Pkt. 10c.

Florence Morse Spencer—A very large, delicate blush shaded and edged with rose-pink. Excellent for cutting. One of the very best light pink sweet peas. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.00.

King Edward Spencer—Brilliant crimson-scarlet; very large size and of open form. The best of the pure red or crimson Spencers. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.00.

Juanita—Striped lavender. Pkt. 10c.

Vermilion Brilliant—This variety is considered the best scarlet Spencer yet introduced. Flowers of good size, nicely waved. Color almost true scarlet, with a slight tinge of orange. Pkt. 10c, oz. 45c, ¼ lb. \$1.00.

White Spencer—Standard and wings of pure white, beautifully waved and fluted. An especially attractive variety of very large size. Seed white. One of the very best white sweet peas. Pkt. 10c, oz. 45c, ¼ lb. \$1.00.

Ruby—Rich wine. Pkt. 10c.

Countess Spencer—Bright clear pink, some-

times darker towards the edges; very large, open form; long stems. The first variety introduced of the Spencer type and still the best deep pink sweet pea. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00.

Dobbie's Cream—Large and fine; deep cream. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, lb. \$4.00.

Sutton's Queen—Salmon pink. Pkt. 10c.

Queen Victoria Spencer—The flowers are extremely large, of the true waved Spencer type, and present a most pleasing color effect. The background is quite a deep primrose, flushed with rose. Pkt. 10c, oz. 45c, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

Primrose Spencer—We consider this the best primrose, or cream and ivory sweet pea yet developed. Spencer type, large wavy petals, frilled at edges; clear, distinct color. Seed white. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.00.

Asta Ohn—Suffused lavender or tinted mauve sometimes with pinkish tinge. Spencer form, large and wavy. The best of the deeper lavender sweet peas. Pkt. 10c, lb. \$4.00.

Yarrowa—Atascadero Grown—The flowers are exquisitely waved, and when well grown average two and one-half inches in diameter; many of them are duplex or double. They are usually produced in fours on extra-long, strong stems. The color is a bright rose-pink with a clear, creamy base. Pkt. 15c, oz. \$1.00, lb. \$12.00, postpaid.

Choice Mixed—This mixture has been most carefully grown from our selected stock seed and it will afford a splendid variety of blooms of improved forms and in the widest possible range of desirable colors. Many of the most pleasing and brilliant colors are included. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

GRANDIFLORA TYPE

The Grandifloras, sometimes called the Eckford class, are an older type than the



THRESHING SWEET PEAS AT OUR ATASCADERO BEACH SEED FARM

Waved or Spencer sorts and the flowers are not so large. They are usually not so long in bloom, but are decidedly cheaper and more easily grown. In addition to the classification by colors, there are two typical forms of grandifloras recognized, the "open form" and the "hooded form," referring to the shape of the standard.

Extra Early Blanche Ferry—The earliest known sweet pea. Vines vigorous and hardy though of dwarf habit. It will be found to be the first to furnish flowers either in greenhouse or out of doors and it will continue to furnish them in great abundance longer than most varieties. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

Grandiflora Choice Mixed—Pkt. 10c, lb. \$2.00.

CHRISTMAS OR EARLY FLOWERING TYPE

La Marquise—Deep blue. Pkt. 10c.

Captain of Blues—Pkt. 10c.

Choice Mixed—Pkt. 10c.

CUPID TYPE

Apple Blossom—Pink. Pkt. 5c.

Beauty Rose—Pink. Pkt. 5c.

Royalty—

Salopian—Deep red. Pkt. 5c.

Pure White—Pkt. 5c.

Choice Mixed—All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c.



Flower Seed List

ALYSSUM

(Maritimum) — A fragrant, hardy annual, having the odor of honey, and bearing spikes of small white flowers in great profusion throughout the summer and autumn. Useful for borders or early bedding flowers. Sow the seed early in spring.

Common Sweet Alyssum—One foot high, very sweet honey fragrance. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

Little Gem, Carpet of Snow—Pure white, very dwarf and sweet scented; the best white flowering border plant; 4 inches tall. Pkt. 5c, oz. 75c.

AMARANTHUS

Hardy annuals, grown especially for their brilliant foliage. Pkt. 5c.

Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding)—Light yellowish-green foliage; long, drooping crimson flower spikes. Plants grow three to four feet high. Pkt. 5c.

Tricolor (Joseph's Coat)—Plants grow three feet high, with brilliant leaves in variegated red, yellow, green, etc. Pkt. 5c.

ANTIRRHINUM

Snapdragon—Antirrhinum thrive in almost any soil, and should receive more attention. It is undoubtedly one of the best cut flowers which can readily be grown from seed, while for bedding or borders they are unsurpassed.

Double White—Quite a new departure in the class of tall, large flowering snapdragons is here offered. Out of the mouth-like aperture in the flowers between the upper and lower lips, emerge abnormal fantastic petals which give a double and beard-like aspect to the very large bloom. Pkt. 15c.

Black Prince—Semi-Dwarf variety. Extremely rich color, which makes a splendid contrast with the lighter varieties. Pkt. 15c.

Delicata—Pkt. 10c.

Tall Mixed—Pkt. 10c.

Queen of the North—Semi-Dwarf. An extremely beautiful pure white variety, well adapted for small beds or borders. Pkt. 15c.

ASTERS

Seiple's Giant Branching—The tallest and best florist's variety, and we heartily recommend it as the very best type of Aster we have. The plant grows 18 inches high and about 18 inches in width, and the blossoms, which are large and full-petaled, are borne on long stems or branches. The most satisfactory type of all Asters, since it is not only a showy bedding flower, but owing to its long stems and large blossoms, is valuable for bouquets. Comes into flower late in the autumn. Best colors: Carmine, lavender, pink, rose, white, crimson, light blue, purple. Pkt. 10c, oz. \$1.00.

BALSAM

Or Lady's Slipper—A tender annual, with brittle stems and foliage. Grows about 12 inches high. Flowers both single and double, in bright colors and variations; are wax-like and very attractive. The individual blossoms floating in a dish of

water exhibit their beauty to the best advantage.

Improved Camella Flowered Mixed—In its extraordinary size, perfect form and brilliant colors, this fine strain of balsams surpasses all others. Height, 18 inches. Finest mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Rose Flowered—Pkt. 10c.

CALENDULA

(Pot Marigold)—Very hardy annual, one foot high, blooming freely practically the whole year round. Is of the easiest culture and is desirable for rather inferior soils, where less sturdy flowers do not thrive. A medicinal extract resembling arnica is made from the flowers. Pkt. 5c.

Double Mixed—A good mixture of 8 or 10 different shades of yellow, some clear colors and some shaded and striped. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c.

Meteor—Large double yellow flowers, striped with orange. Pkt. 5c.

Prince of Orange—A fine deep orange. Pkt. 5c.

Lemon King—Pkt. 5c.

CALLIOPSIS

Calliopsis—A hardy annual, growing about three feet high, and valuable for bright bedding effects, or for cutting. Leaves are narrow and stems slender. Blossoms single and about two to four inches in diameter.

Radiata Tiger Star—A rich and continuously blooming annual with pretty, peculiar flowers. The leaflets of each flower are twisted like those of the well known Cactus Dahlia. Toward the center they show a vivid reddish brown coloration, the outer part being brilliant golden yellow tinged. The plants reach a height of about 8 inches and form round compact bushes which are throughout the summer literally covered with pretty flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Tintoria—Showy, yellow and brown flowers, height 2½ to 3 feet. Pkt. 5c.

Golden Wave—A large flowering light yellow variety. Pkt. 5c.

Coronata—Brightest yellow flowers, of large size, deepening to rich orange and punctuated with maroon. Pkt. 5c. The blossoms are borne on variously long spikes, and the newer varieties are quite large flowering and very fragrant. Of easy culture and valuable for bedding or massing.

CANNA

Mixture of the popular varieties. Flowers in red, yellow, and all plants have large ornamental leaves.

Mammoth Red—Pkt. 10c.

CANDYTUFT

(Iberis)—A hardy annual, growing about 6 to 18 inches high, according to the variety. The blossoms are borne on variously long spikes, and the newer varieties are quite large flowering and very fragrant. Of easy culture and valuable for bedding or massing.

Empress White—Large trusses of pure white flowers, the finest candytuft yet raised. Pkt. 5c.

Umbrella Carmine—Large Carmine colored flowers. Pkt. 5c.

Umbrellata Hybrida—Mixed, including the best large flowering varieties. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

Little Prince—A fine dwarf variety with immense hyacinth-like flower-heads and large pure white florets. The plants average 6 to 9 inches in height and are admirably adapted for bedding purposes. Pkt. 10c.

Perennial Lilac—Shading to white. Pkt. 5c.

Dwarf Hybrids—Dwarf branching, various shades of white, rose, purple and crimson. Pkt. 10c.

Celosia Cristata or Cockscomb

A half hardy annual, growing 6 to 8 inches high, bearing a wide, wavy blossom that resembles a cock's comb. In brilliant colors and fine for massing or border work.

Dwarf New Giant Empress—A rich, crimson variety, with dark foliage and very wide combs. Pkt. 10c.

CARNATION

Duchess of Saxony Coburg Gotha—Giant flowering carnation of a pure white color, freely produced and each bloom standing on a firm, long, erect flower stem. The great merit of this new variety is that it produces its exquisitely scented flowers within six months from date of sowing, saving all the trouble of wintering the plants. Pkt. 20c.

Chabaud's—Earliest dwarf French type of perpetual, flowering in five to six months after seed is sown. The flowers are double and very freely borne. In mixed colors. Pkt. 15c.

Marguerite Mixed—Pkt. 10c.

Marguerite White—Pkt. 10c.

CANTERBURY BELLS

(Campanula Medium)—A hardy biennial, blooming the second year from seed, or the first year, if sown early. Of easy culture but preferring rich, moist soil. Grows about 3 feet high and bears double and single varieties of blue, white, purple and red flowers.

Single Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Single White—Pkt. 5c.

Single Blue—Pkt. 5c.

CENTAUREA

Or Bachelor's Button—A hardy annual, embracing a number of species, some being grown only for their foliage. All varieties grow from 1½ to 2 feet high. Sow the seed early and transplant in March. Excepting the white-leaved sorts, all make excellent cut flowers.

Cyanus, Mixed—Including dark and light blue, pink, rose, white, etc. Pkt. 5c.

COSMOS

A tender annual, with fine-cut feathery foliage, showy blossoms. The late-flowering or giant type grows 5 to 6 feet high and its blossoms are larger than the early varieties. They bloom late in the fall, or about November 1st.

Early Flowering, Mixed—Pkt. 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

There are many widely different classes of this flower in the hardy or garden va-

rieties, both single and double, and the perennial varieties, chief of which is the double or florists' varieties, highly prized in the autumn and winter.

Finest Mixed—This embraces seed of all the single "Painted Daisies." Pkt. 5c.

Coronarum, Double Mixed—Compact, bushy growth, eighteen inches in height. Flowers quite double, shading from white to orange. Pkt. 5c.

CLARKIA

A hardy annual of easy culture, growing about 18 inches high and bearing bright rose, white, or purple flowers in great profusion. Native of California. Seed sown in the fall will give early blossoms in the spring. Seed can be sown almost any time. Double mixed, pkt. 5c. Single mixed. Pkt. 5c.

DAHLIA

A popular summer and autumn blooming plant; is grown from seed or propagated from the bulbous roots. Sow seed early in hot beds and transplant as soon as danger of frost is past.

Double—Choice mixed colors in great variety and flowers of excellent form. Pkt. 10c.



SHASTA DAISY

DAISY

Shasta Daisy—A fine perennial plant bearing large white single blossoms, with yellow centers. Soak seed in warm water over night before sowing. Pkt. 15c.

Dimorphotheca Aurantiaca (African Golden Daisy)—Has handsome golden-orange flowers, with black zone at base of petals, which are borne most profusely. 2½ inches across; plants 12 to 15 inches high and does well in dry situations. Pkt. 10c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

The California Poppy is a showy, free-flowering plant, of low-spreading growth, with finely divided foliage, blooming throughout the season. Seed should be sown thinly in shallow drills early in spring where the plants are to bloom. In Southern States it succeeds best from seed sown late in the fall. Where a solid bed is desired, seed may be thinly broadcast and lightly raked in. This is the most effective way of planting this gorgeous flower.

Golden West—Very large, orange-colored blossoms, shading to canary-yellow at the edges. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

Rose Cardinal—White inside, light pink outside. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c.

DIGITALIS, or FOXGLOVE

A hardy perennial, blooming the second year from seed. Grows usually about 3½ feet, although in very rich soil sometimes 6 feet. The bell-shaped flowers are borne on long spikes, and come in shades of purple, lavender, rose and white; all spotted lightly inside the blossom. Thrives best in cool, shady locations. Fine mixed. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

GAILLARDIA

A very showy garden plant, with brilliant flowers in scarlet and yellow, blended and shaded. Blooms freely from early summer till autumn. Grows one and one-half to two feet high, and the blossoms are borne on long, slender stems. Both single and double varieties are hardy. Finest mixed. Pkt. 10c.

FORGET-ME-NOT

(Myosotis)—A hardy perennial, growing 6 to 12 inches high. Small star-like flowers are borne in clusters on long stems; blooms the first year if seed is sown early. Thrives best in a cool, moist location.

Alpestris—Blue. Pkt. 5c.

GODETIA

A hardy annual, ten inches high, of compact growth, satiny cup-shaped flowers in deep red, pink and white, shaded and blended. Valuable for bedding. Sow seed early in the year; grows wild in California. Pkt. 10c.

HOLLYHOCK

A hardy perennial of upright, stately growth, five to eight feet high. The very double varieties are the most desirable, but the newer, semi-double, fringed types are also very popular. Pkt. 10c.

Allegheny—This unique and beautiful variety produces semi-double flowers about 3 inches across. The petals are crinkled and fringed like crumpled and slashed satin. Pkt. 10c.

Single, Mixed—The old-fashioned blossoms in all colors. Pkt. 5c.

Chater's Superb Mixed—Saved from a magnificent collection of fine named double varieties. Pkt. 10c.

HELICHRYSUM

Everlasting Flower—A free-flowering, hardy annual, growing four to five feet high and bearing beautiful straw-like flowers in a great variety of shades and colors. Makes

a very handsome dried bouquet. Mixed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c.

KOCHIA TRICOPHYLLA

(Summer Cypress)—A splendid ornamental annual plant, forming dense oval bushes, 2 to 2½ feet high, of small, feathery, light-green foliage. As summer advances this changes to a carmine hue and finally to a fiery red. A very attractive plant at all times. Also called "Burning Bush." Pkt. 5c.

LANTANA

Tender perennial, growing from 2 to 3 feet high, bearing Verbena-like clusters of flowers, in orange, white, rose and other colors, excellent for bedding.

Choice Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

LARKSPUR

Or Delphinium — Beautiful, hardy border perennials with noble spikes of handsome flowers, very useful for cut flowers, etc. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

LINUM

Grandiflorum Rubrum (Crimson Flax)—One of the most beautiful and showy annuals known; valuable for beddings. Pkt. 5c.

MALOPE

Grandiflora—An annual herb with entire or three parted leaves and usually showy violet or rose colored flowers. Pkt. 5c.

LOBELIA

A hardy annual and perennial. The annual grows 4 to 6 inches high, is of compact growth, and literally covered with small bright flowers. By cutting back the plants during the summer and giving plenty of water they may be kept in flower all summer. Used for ribbon work and borders or hanging baskets. Pkt. 5c.

MARIGOLD

A hardy annual, in dwarf and tall varieties, growing from 6 inches to 3 feet high. The flowers are various shades of yellow and brown. The tall varieties are very valuable for large bedding or background work, and the dwarf varieties for borders. African Double Mixed—Beautifully formed flowers of gigantic size and bright color; height 2½ feet. Pkt. 5c. Nugget of Gold is a beautiful golden ball. Is a Marigold. Pkt. 5c.

MIGNONETTE

Hardy annual, growing 6 to 12 inches high and bearing pyramid-shaped spikes, exceedingly fragrant. Sow in the fall for early blossoms in the spring. Valuable for potting, bedding or border. The flowers are not attractive except for their fragrance.

Allen's Defiance—Long spikes of whitish flowers and compact growth. Pkt. 10c.

White Pearl—Flowers almost pure white, borne on spikes six inches to a foot in length. Pkt. 5c.

Golden Machet—A dwarf compact variety, with large stubby spikes covered with yellow flowers, etc. Pkt. 5c.

Goliath—Robust growing variety with enormous spikes of red colored flowers; height 15 inches. Pkt. 10c.

Golden Queen—The flowers are golden yellow and very fragrant. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c.
Blismark—Large heads of red blossoms. Pkt. 10c.

MORNING GLORY

(*Convolvulus Major*)—Free flowering, beautiful climbers with rich and varied colored flowers, very useful for covering lattice work, verandas, etc., where they are exceedingly effective.

Minor Dwarf Mixed—A beautiful hardy bedding and border plant, attaining a height of about 1-foot. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c.

NASTURTIUMS

CULTURE—To grow Nasturtiums well and secure a fine display of flowers, it is necessary that the soil in which they are grown be very poor and dry, otherwise a superabundance of foliage will be produced to the exclusion of the flowers.

Dwarf or Tom Thumb Varieties—Annual, 8 inches to one foot tall; useful for bedding and borders, flowering through the summer and also through the winter in location where they are not cut by frost.

Crystal Palace Gem—Sulphur-yellow, spotted with carmine. Pkt. 5c.

Deep Scarlet—A very bright and vivid scarlet. Pkt. 5c.

King of the Blacks—Black-red or crimson-maroon, with darker markings; dark foliage. Pkt. 5c.

California Giant Croesus—Pkt. 5c.

Salmon Queen—Pkt. 5c.

Variegated Type, Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

NICOTINA

Or Flowering Tobacco—A half hardy annual, growing 3 feet high, with slender tubular flower. Belongs to the tobacco family. Requires plenty of room in the garden.

Affinis—White, and very fragrant. Pkt. 5c.

NIGELLA

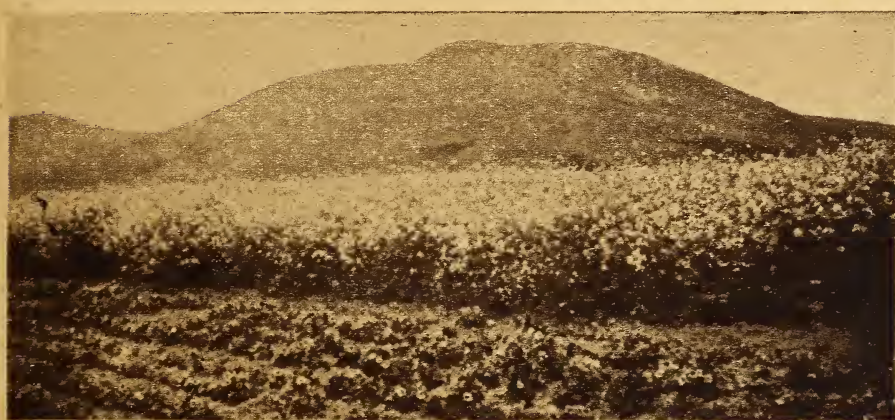
Or Love-In-a-Mist—A hardy annual, 1 foot high, with finely cut foliage. Oddly shaped blossoms in blue and white, and curious seed pods. Of easy culture.

Damascena—Pkt. 5c.

PANSIES

CULTURE—Plant the seed in July and August under cloth cover, for fall and winter blooming; or in late fall for spring flowering. The seed should be covered very lightly not over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and keep cool and damp. When large enough, transplant.

Our Pansies are the best strain we can



FOREGROUND: NASTURTIUMS. BACKGROUND: RADISH. OUR SEED FARM AT ATASCADERO BEACH.

Bronze Colored—Of a peculiar burnished bronze color. Pkt. 5c.

Vesuvius—Compact, bushy plants and very free blooming. The flowers are large, of fine form; rich and beautiful in color. The broad petals are heavily veined with deep salmon-orange. Pkt. 5c.

Othello—Flowers are a deep reddish brown almost black. Pkt. 5c.

Dwarf Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Variegated Type, Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

TALL OR CLIMBING VARIETIES

Of quick growth, covering a wall, hedge, or trellis in a short time. The brilliant blossoms almost cover the plant from top to bottom.

Tall Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

California Giant Butterfly—Light yellow with blotch of red on lower petal. Pkt. 5c.

California Jupiter or Sunlight—Very large, golden-yellow flowers; very large foliage, very strong growing, usually twelve to fifteen feet high; free blooming. Pkt. 5c.

secure and our many years' experience with this plant assists us in selecting the best sources for our supply and the blending of varieties for our many mixtures. We have exhibited these at many shows and believe there are none to surpass them in size and beauty. Our mixtures are fine, and we know cannot be surpassed anywhere.

Giant Good Mixed—Pkt. 20c.

PETUNIA

CULTURE—Sow seed early in spring, scatter thinly on an even surface and barely cover the seed with sand. If intended for the open ground plant out into a frame to be kept till planting-out time. If for pots, pot singly into small pots in strong rich soil mixed with sand and shift as the plants grow larger.

A splendid race of plants, rich and varied colors, and profuse flowering with their charming and tender looking flowers, they are very beautiful for groups in the open. For pot culture also, Petunias are almost unsurpassed.

Hybrida Fine Mixed—The best *Petunia* for massing in beds and borders, yielding a profusion of brilliantly marked flowers. Pkt. 10c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

Grandiflora—A hardy annual, growing from six inches to one foot high, and bearing beautiful soft-petaled and brilliantly colored flowers in bloom all spring and summer. Fine for bedding and massing. Sow seed in the fall for early flowers.

Nana Compacta Dwarf (many colors)—Pkt. 10c.

Drummondii Grandiflora Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

PINKS (DIANTHUS)

Princess—Pink fringed flowers, flaked and spotted. Pkt. 5c.

Heddewigi (Japanese Pink)—Finest double mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Heddewigi—Fireball rich, blood red flowers. Pkt. 5c.

Heddewigi—Snowball, large double white. Pkt. 5c.

Diadematis Fl. Pl. (Double Diadem Pink)—Large double flowers in many colors. Pkt. 5c.

Mourning Cloak—Double white frill. Pkt. 5c.

Dark colors fringed with white. Pkt. 5c.

Single Mixed—All varieties. Pkt. 5c.

POPPIES

The different varieties of poppies are always favorites for outdoor display and the cultivation of them being so extremely simple entitles them to a place in every garden. Seed should be sown where the plants are intended to flower, because it is difficult to transplant them with any measure of success. During March or April sow in rows or groups and thin to about 1 foot apart.

Paeyon Flowered Double Mixed—Imposing double globular flowers. Well adapted for shrubberies and large borders. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c. Improved.

Shirley—The most charming poppy in cultivation. The blossoms are bright and showy and include an almost endless variety of colors, from pure white, pink, terra cotta, salmon, chamois, and rosy carmine, to brilliant crimson, many of the flowers being beautifully flaked or edged with white. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

Tulip Flowered—Intense scarlet, single blossoms. Plant about two and one-half to three feet high. The brightest colored of all poppies. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

Carnation Flowered Mixed—Splendid double fringed flowers. Pkt. 5c.

American Flag—Double snow white bordered with scarlet. Pkt. 5c.

Fairy Blush—Very double pure white tipped with rose. Pkt. 5c.

Miss Sherwood—Single white with shrimped edge pink. Pkt. 5c.

English Scarlet—Wild poppy of Germany and England. Pkt. 5c.

RICINUS

(Castor Oil Plant)—Effective for semi-tropical gardens. Easily raised from seed, and should be grown in deep, rich soil.

Ricinus Gibsoni—A very fine variety with rich, lustrous, red foliage. Height, 5 feet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c.

SALPIGLOSSIS

Emperor (mixed)—Highly ornamental half-hardy annual with large, veined, funnel-shaped flowers; much prized for cutting;

very showy in beds or border. A bed of these beautiful plants is one of the most striking features of the garden during July and August. Pkt. 5c.

SCABIOSA

Or Mourning Bride—The tall flowers are especially adapted for cutting and massing in the garden. Annual (self-sown in California), 2½ to 4 feet high. These new flowers are double clear to the center, covering the thimble-shaped cone. Finest Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

SCHIZANTHUS

Very beautiful and interesting annuals. Indispensable for greenhouse and conservatory decoration or outdoor culture, or butterfly flower.

Finest Mixed—Pkt. 10c.

SMILAX

A climbing perennial, with beautiful, bright-green, glossy leaves, much esteemed for its long, delicate sprays of foliage. Largely used for decorating. Start seed under glass and transplant 6 inches apart. It requires strings or wires to climb on when very young. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

PERPETUAL, or BRANCHING STOCKS

Cut and come again, 10 weeks; are especially valuable during summer and winter for cut flowers. They grow out numerous side branches, all bearing very double fragrant flowers.

Princess Alice—Beautiful white flowers. Excellent for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

Perpetual or Branching Mixed—Finest assorted colors. Pkt. 10c.

Ten Weeks, Double Mixed—Finest mixed brilliant colors only. Pkt. 10c.

SWEET WILLIAM

(*Dianthus Barbatus*)—A hardy perennial, blooming the second year from seed. Grows one to two feet high and bears its flowers in clusters, at the end of a stiff stem. The individual flowerets are handsomely colored and marked. It makes a beautiful bedding plant, and is of easy culture. Single mixed. Double mixed. Pkt. 5c.

VERBENA

A half-hardy trailing perennial of easy culture. While it grows readily from division of the root or from cuttings, it



A CORNER OF OUR HEADQUARTERS GARDEN. FOREGROUND, VERBENA

does best from seed. Use extra care in starting as seed is rather difficult to start well. Seed may be soaked in warm water to hasten germination. It is well known as a bedding or border plant, and the improved large flowered and fragrant strains make it a handsome cut flower for low vases.

Mammoth (white)—A pure white Verbena. Pkt. 5c.

Mammoth (pink)—Mayflower pink. Pkt. 5c.

Mammoth (mixed)—All colors. Pkt. 5c.

WALL FLOWER

These delightfully fragrant flowers are indispensable for every garden. Height 18 inches. Single mixed. Pkt. 5c.
Double Mixed—Pkt. 10c.

ZINNIA

For gorgeous summer and autumn display, there is nothing that can equal in effectiveness the improved, compact-growing, large-flowering Zinnias; grow only 2 feet high and bear flowers of immense size and of the most brilliant colors.

Elegant Tall Mixed—Pkt. 10c.

Dwarf Double Mixed—A valuable class only about fifteen inches high, very free blooming; flowers as large as the ordinary double Zinnia. Pkt. 10c.

Dwarf Double Flesh Pink—Pkt. 10c.

Double Giant Scarlet—A very large improved variety. Pkt. 15c.



ATASCADERO ZINNIAS

GARDEN CALENDAR

NOTE.—In all cases read the special instructions for sowing the different kinds of vegetable and flower seeds, which are given under the headings throughout this catalogue.

DON'T work freshly wet ground.

DON'T set plants or Roots without watering at once.

HOT BEDS

There are several aids to the economical management of the garden which are almost indispensable. The most important of these is the Hot Bed for forwarding seedlings for early planting. Compared with the gain in time and the satisfactory results obtained, the trouble is very slight, while for early vegetables for the market it is imperatively necessary. The Hot Bed is made in this way: Get a quantity of fresh horse manure, and mix thoroughly with about half its bulk in straw, rotten leaves, etc., tramping it down in successive layers. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Turn the heap over again and allow it to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation begins. Then prepare a pit $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep the size of the bed you propose. It should be in some dry sheltered spot, facing the south if possible. The glass sashes are generally made 6 feet long by 4 feet wide, and a bed of one sash will give early plants enough for a large family. The frame should be 18 inches high at the back and 12 inches in front—this gives the proper slope to catch most sunlight. When everything is ready the manure is placed in and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth—about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Then keep the sash closed till the heat rises. It will be too hot to sow the seeds now, but in two or three days it will subside to about 90 degrees, when soil may be put on to the depth of 6 to 8 inches. The soil should be well-rotted sods mixed with fine old manure in equal parts, and in this the seed may be sown thinly in drills 2 or 3 inches apart, and afterwards either thinned out or transplanted to another part of the frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sash at the back. When necessary, water with tepid water, and during cold nights keep the frame covered with Archangel mats, sacking, or similar material. The same directions apply to hot beds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame. If the hot bed has been made about the beginning of January, the seedlings will be ready for planting out by the time the weather grows warm.

THE COLD FRAME

Is just the hot bed without the manure heap. Fill the frame with rich good soil—that taken from old hot beds mixed with the fine rich manure from them is best. It should be got ready in autumn and young Pepper, Tomato, Egg Plant and Cucumber plants set in it so that they get well established before cold weather. During cold nights and stormy days the sash should be kept closed and covered with straw mats—on mild days the air should be admitted freely—the object being to keep the plants dormant, so that in spring they are in a forward state for planting out for early crops.

To those who have neither hot beds nor cold frame the best substitute at hand is

the kitchen or basement windows, facing the south, inside of which is a temperature usually not far from that required for the germination of seeds, and where tender plants may be raised with a little extra care.

JANUARY

Flower Garden—If possible before spading have a good thick dressing of stable manure supplied and spaded under. See to the sweet peas that were planted in September and October. Carefully hoe them and hill up a little. Prepare hot bed for planting half hardy plant seed, plants and cuttings. Make another planting of sweet peas and all hardy annuals.

Vegetables—Presuming that you covered your ground with stable manure before the early rains, would advise working this into the soil as soon as possible, either by spading or plowing not less than 8 inches deep. If there has not been enough rain up to this time to put the soil in proper condition to work (there should have been at least 3 inches of rain), you should irrigate your ground, for your planting season is almost upon you and well prepared soil means your crop half made.

Plant Egyptian and Blood Turnip Beet; Swiss Chard; English Broad Beans; French Forcing Carrot for quick results, and Half Long Early for later; all varieties of Endive; any of the Lettuce, but preferably New York Special for fine solid heads; Onions in variety; Radishes; Prickly or Amsterdam Giant Spinach; Purple Top Strap Leaf; White Flat Dutch, and Milan Turnips. Plant Early Rose; Triumph and other early varieties of Potatoes; American Wonder, Notts Excelsior or some other Early Pea. In protected spots Canadian Wonder Beans might be tried. Sow seed of Broccoli and Brussel sprouts, all varieties of Cauliflower and Cabbage in beds. Set out plants of this last group of Vegetables, also Asparagus, Horse Radish and Rhubarb. Hoe and hill up any growing crops and keep all weeds down as they sap the food from the growing Vegetables.

FEBRUARY

Flower Garden—This is really our spring month. Plant nearly everything in hardy annuals and perennials. Thoroughly work up the surface of soil after each rain, and keep it mellow, which will hasten the growth. Plant our Gladioli and Tuberoses, Yellow Callas, Anemones, Ranunculus and Japanese Lilies, Iris, etc. Plant Sweet Peas for late flowering, all the varieties of annuals and Perennial Poppies. Look after all Carnations and if over two years old should be replaced with young plants. Carnations can be planted any time of year, but this is a good time for planting to get strong plants for fall and winter blooming.

Vegetables—By the first of this month your whole garden patch should be spaded or

GARDEN CALENDAR (Continued)**DON'T** plant Seeds or Bulbs in dry ground. **DON'T** let weeds grow.

plowed up, and raked or harrowed down making a fine mulch on the surface that the moisture may be retained. After each rain storm, when your soil gets to the right condition work it up again with your cultivator (a Norcross Cultivator is a superior tool for this purpose in the home garden) in this manner continuing the mulch and keeping your soil in excellent condition for the growth of your plants with a minimum of irrigation. If you want your ground put in a finer condition we find that a five tined potato hook is an excellent implement. During this month nearly everything can be planted.

Put out plants or roots of Giant Argentine or Palmetto Asparagus; Green Globe Artichokes; Cabbage and Cauliflower; Chives; Garlic and Onion Sets; Horse Radish and Rhubarb. For Seed, plant Artichoke Asparagus, any variety; Canadian Wonder, Ventura Wonder and Broad Windsor Beans; Detroit Blood, Crimson Globe and Crosby's Egyptian Beet; any of the Carrots; Second Early and California Pearl Cauliflower; Chervil; Col-lards; Chicory; Corn-Salad and Pepper Cress; Extra Early Adams Corn; Dandelion; Endive and the Herbs; Kale; Goliath Kohl Rabi; New York Special, California Cream Butter and Cos Lettuce; Yellow, Brown and White Globe Onions; Leek, Stratagem, Yorkshire Hero and Edible Pod Peas; Parsley; Parsnips; Winter Crimson Rhubarb Seed sown now will produce next winter; Scarlet Globe and French Breakfast Radish; Salsify for Oysters during the month without "R" in them; Prickly Spinach; Strap Leaf and Early Six Weeks Turnip. The last of this month get your seed beds ready for Celery. Look after stuff in the hot beds and cold frames, they should be tended every day. If the days are very cold, watering with warm water often helps your young plants along. See that the Sweet Potatoes are not rotting, if so there is still time to put in more. You can also put in early varieties of Tomatoes yet. Earliana and Early Jewel are most valuable commercially.

MARCH

Flower Garden—Plant Gladiolus and Tuberoses, Begonias (Tuberous rooted) for succession. This is the best garden month in the year for California, and all kinds of work is in order. Also weeds make big growth this month. Look out and keep them out of garden. Plant Antirrhinum Intermediate Stocks. (This Stock, if planted now, will bloom in September and October when flowers are scarce.) You can successfully plant nearly everything in the flower shrub and tree seed line; nearly all danger of frost is past by the 15th of this month, and all work should be carefully pursued and secure all the help needed to do it up promptly, as a little neglected this month may mean considerable loss later. Plant Roses and all hardy bush stuff. Be sure and try our Giant Comet Aster—best that money will buy.

Vegetables—During this month your garden will be filled to overflowing, so to speak. If one is not careful, by this time, everything already planted is making a showing and the tendency is to put in more.

Thin out your beets, carrots and all subjects that haven't room to make their natural size without crowding. Young Beets the size of a walnut with their tops make fine Greens.

For succession plant Crosby's and Crimson Globe Beet; Oxheart and Half Long Carrot; Early Corn; Purple Top Strap Leaf and Snow Ball Turnip; all varieties of Early Radishes, any variety of Cabbage, Lettuce, Spinach or Peas may be sown. Plant Early Beans such as Refugee, Canadian Wonder, Black Wax and Ventura Wax. Kentucky Wonders may be put out the last of the month if it is warm. This is the month that more Potatoes are planted than any other month of the year, plant all varieties. White Rose are the best for Southern California, however. Set out your Cabbage, Cauliflower, Pepper, Tomato, Egg Plants and Sweet Potato Plants, and Onion and Garlic Sets. Plant Early White Bush and Fordhook Squash, Stratagem and Gradus Peas, Muskmelons and Watermelons, our Special White Spine Cucumber and most varieties of seeds.

APRIL

Flower Garden—Sow Amaranthus, Aquilegia, Aster, Balsam, Celosia, Cobaea, Morning Glory, Centaurea, Cosmos, Cypress Vine, Dahlia, Fuchsia, Helianthus, Heliotrope, Humulus, Hunnemannia, Ipomoea, Mandevillea, African and French Marigolds, Maurandia, Mina Lobata, Nasturtium, Iceland Poppy, Oriental Poppy, Portulaca, Polyanthus, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Shasta Daisy, Statice, Verbena, Wallflower and Zinnia. Plant out Begonia, Tuberose and Dahlia Bulbs; also Chrysanthemum and Aster plants.

Vegetable Garden—Sow Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Late Cabbage, Carrot, Celery, Chervil, Late Cauliflower, Chicory, Corn Salad, Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Dandelion, Egg Plant, Endive, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Mustard, Okra, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Pepper, Potatoes, Pumpkin, Radish, Rhubarb, Salsify, Sorrel, Spinach, Squash, Tobacco, Tomato and Turnip. Plant out Cabbage, Egg Plant, Pepper and Tomato Plants.

MAY

Flower Garden—Sow Amaranthus, Aquilegia, Balsam, Celosia, Centaurea, Cosmos, Morning Glory, Campanula, Cypress Vine, Delphinium, Digitalis, Helianthus, Humulus, Hunnemannia, Ipomoea, African and French Marigolds, Maurandia, Mina Lobata, Nasturtium, Portulaca. Plant Tuberose and Dahlia Bulbs, also Aster and Chrysanthemum Plants.

Vegetable Garden—Sow Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Carrot, Late Cabbage and Cauliflower, Chervil, Chicory, Corn Salad, Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Dandelion, Egg Plant, Endive, Lettuce, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Mustard, Okra, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Peppers, Potatoes, Pumpkin, Radish, Salsify, Sorrel, Spinach, Squash, Tomato and Turnip. Plant out Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, Egg Plant, Pepper, Tomato and Sweet Potato Plants.

JUNE

Flower Garden—Sow Centaurea, Cosmos, Nasturtium and Portulaca. Plant Dahlia,

GARDEN CALENDAR (Continued)

Chrysanthemum, Aster, Petunia, Pentstemon and Salvia Plants.

Vegetable Garden—Sow Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Late Cabbage and Cauliflower, Corn Salad, Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Dandelion, Egg Plant, Endive, Lettuce, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Mustard, Okra, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Pepper, Pumpkin, Radish, Spinach and Squash. Plant out Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Egg Plant, Pepper, Tomato and Sweet Potato Plants.

JULY

Flower Garden—Sow Cosmos, Nasturtium and Portulaca seed.

Vegetable Garden—Sow Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cress, Cucumber, Dandelion, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Okra, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Pumpkin, Radish, Spinach and Summer Squash. Plant out Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage and Cauliflower Plants.

AUGUST

Flower Garden—Sow Calceolaria, Cineraria, Pansy, Primula, Stocks and Christmas Flowering Sweet Peas.

Vegetable Garden—Sow Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Early Varieties of Cabbage, and Cauliflower, Cress, Dandelion, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Potatoes, Radish and Spinach; also Tomatoes for winter crop in frostless sections. Plant out Brussels Sprouts Plants.

SEPTEMBER

Flower Garden—Sow Calceolaria, Campanula, Cineraria, Pansy, Pentstemon, Primula, Oriental Poppy, Shasta Daisy, Stocks and Christmas Flowering Sweet Peas. Plant Bulbs of Lilium Harrisii and L. Candidum.

Vegetable Garden—Sow Beets, Early Cabbage and Cauliflower, Carrot, Corn Salad, Cress, Dandelion, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish and Spinach, also Tomato for winter crop in frostless sections.

OCTOBER

Flower Garden—This is a good month in which to sow hardy annuals in the open ground. Sow Acroclinium, Alyssum, Bartonia, Calendula, Candytuft, Annual Chrysanthemum, Clarkia, Collinsia, Cos-

mos, Eschscholtzia, Godetia, Larkspur, Linum, Lupinus, Mignonette, Nemophila, Poppies, Sweet Peas, Pansy and Stocks; also California Wild Flowers. Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils and other Dutch Bulbs.

Vegetable Garden—Sow Beets, Early Cabbage, Carrot, Corn Salad, Cress, Dandelion, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Spinach and Turnip.

NOVEMBER

Flower Garden—Sow hardy annuals in the open ground, such as Acroclinium, Alyssum, Bartonia, Calendula, Candytuft, Annual Chrysanthemum, Clarkia, Collinsia, Cosmos, Eschscholtzia, Godetia, Larkspur, Linum, Lupinus, Mignonette, Nemophila, Poppies, Sweet Peas, Pansy and Stocks; also California Wild Flowers. Continue to plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus and other Dutch Bulbs.

Vegetable Garden—Sow Beets, Early Cabbage, Carrot, Corn Salad, Cress, Dandelion, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Spinach and Turnip.

DECEMBER

Flower Garden—This is a good month in which to spade over the ground, spread a good thick dressing of stable manure over the surface and dig the ground as deeply as possible. Continue to sow hardy annuals in the open ground, Acroclinium, Alyssum, Bartonia, Calendula, Candytuft, Annual Chrysanthemum, Clarkia, Collinsia, Cosmos, Eschscholtzia, Godetia, Larkspur, Linum, Lupinus, Mignonette, Nemophila, Poppies, Sweet Peas, Pansy and Stocks; also California Wild Flowers. Continue to plant Dutch Bulbs and Lilies.

Vegetable Garden—This is a good month in which to spade over the ground, spread a good thick dressing of stable manure over the surface and dig the ground as deeply as possible. Sow Beets, Early Cabbage, Carrot, Corn Salad, Cress, Dandelion, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Spinach and Turnip.



Plants to an Acre at Regular Distances Apart

Rule—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be number of square feet for each plant or hill, which divided into the number of square feet (43,560) will give the number of plants to the acre.

Distance Apart	No. per acre	Distance Apart	No. per acre	Distance Apart	No. per acre
3 by 4 inches.....	522,720	4½ by 4½ feet.....	2,160	14 feet by 14 feet.....	222
4 by 4 inches.....	392,040	5 feet by 1 foot.....	8,712	15 feet by 15 feet.....	193
6 by 6 inches.....	174,240	5 feet by 2 feet.....	4,356	16 feet by 16 feet.....	170
1 foot by 1 foot.....	43,560	5 feet by 3 feet.....	2,904	17 feet by 17 feet.....	160
1½ by 1½ feet.....	19,360	5 feet by 4 feet.....	2,178	18 feet by 18 feet.....	134
2 feet by 1 foot.....	21,780	5 feet by 5 feet.....	1,742	19 feet by 19 feet.....	120
2 feet by 2 feet.....	10,890	5½ by 5½ feet.....	1,440	20 feet by 20 feet.....	108
2½ by 2½ feet.....	6,960	6 feet by 6 feet.....	1,200	25 feet by 25 feet.....	69
3 feet by 1 foot.....	14,520	6½ by 6½ feet.....	1,031	30 feet by 30 feet.....	48
3 feet by 2 feet.....	7,260	7 feet by 7 feet.....	883	33 feet by 33 feet.....	40
3 feet by 3 feet.....	4,840	8 feet by 8 feet.....	680	40 feet by 40 feet.....	27
3½ by 3½ feet.....	3,555	9 feet by 9 feet.....	537	50 feet by 50 feet.....	17
4 feet by 1 foot.....	10,890	10 feet by 10 feet.....	435	60 feet by 60 feet.....	12
4 feet by 2 feet.....	5,445	11 feet by 11 feet.....	360	66 feet by 66 feet.....	10
4 feet by 3 feet.....	3,660	12 feet by 12 feet.....	302		
4 feet by 4 feet.....	2,722	13 feet by 13 feet.....	257		

Seeds Required to Sow One Acre of Ground

Lbs. to the Acre	Lbs. to the Acre
Alfalfa.....	25
Asparagus.....	4
Barley—broadcast.....	100
Beans, Dwarf or Bush—hills.....	40
Beans, Dwarf or Bush—drills.....	80
Beans, Tall or Pole—hills.....	35
Beet, Garden.....	6 to 8
Beet, Sugar.....	6 to 8
Beet, Mangel Wurzel.....	6 to 8
Broom Corn—drills.....	12
Buckwheat—broadcast.....	15
Cabbage—in beds to cover an acre after transplanting.....	¼ to ½
Carrot—drills.....	3
Cauliflower (same as cabbage).....	¼ to ½
Celery.....	¼
Clover—White, alone—for lawn.....	100
Corn, Sweet or Field—hills.....	15
Corn, to cut green for fodder—drills or broadcast.....	125
Cucumber—hills.....	1 to 2
Egg Plant.....	¼
Egyptian Corn.....	15
Endive.....	3
Flax (when wanted for seed).....	30
Flax (when wanted for fibre).....	50
Grass, Bermuda.....	10
Grass, Kentucky Blue (for lawn).....	250
Grass, Perennial or Australian Rye (for lawn).....	200
Grass, Perennial or Australian Rye (for meadow).....	40
Grass, Orchard.....	40
Grass, Italian Rye.....	30
Grass, Red Top.....	30
Grass, Timothy.....	20
Leek.....	4
Lettuce.....	4
Millet.....	40
Hemp—broadcast.....	40 to 50
Melon, Water—hills.....	2 to 3
Melon, Musk—hills.....	4
Okra.....	80 to 100
Onions for Dry Bulbs—drills.....	5
Onions, for Bottom Sets.....	4
Onion Sets.....	400 to 600
Parsnip—drills.....	5
Parsley.....	4
Peas—drills.....	50 to 60
Peas—broadcast.....	150
Peanuts.....	30 to 40
Potatoes—hills.....	500 to 600
Pumpkin—hills.....	12
Radish—drills.....	3
Rye—broadcast.....	100
Spinach—drills.....	12
Salisfy.....	10
Squash, Bush Varieties—hills.....	4
Squash, Running Varieties—hills.....	3
Tomato—in beds to transplant.....	½
Turnip and Rutabaga—drills.....	2
Turnip and Rutabaga—broadcast.....	3 to 4
Vetches—broadcast.....	100
Wheat—broadcast.....	100
Wheat—drills.....	75

Sowing Table for the Garden

Artichoke.....	1 oz. to 500 plants	Lettuce.....	1 oz. to 5000 plants
Asparagus.....	1 oz. to 60 ft. drill. 500 plants	Melon, Water.....	1 oz. to 30 hills
Beans, Dwarf.....	1 lb. to 50 ft. of drill	Melon, Musk.....	1 oz. to 100 hills
Beans, Tall.....	1 lb. to 75 hills	Okra.....	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Beet.....	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill	Onion Seed.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Broccoli.....	1 oz. to 2000 plants	Onion, Top Sets.....	1 lb. to 60 ft. of row
Brussels Sprouts.....	1 oz. to 2000 plants	Onion, Bottom Sets.....	1 lb. to 75 ft. of row
Cabbage.....	1 oz. to 2000 plants	Parsnip.....	1 lb. to 100 ft. of drill
Carrot.....	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill	Peas.....	1 lb. to 100 ft. of drill
Cauliflower.....	1 oz. to 2000 plants	Pepper.....	1 oz. to 1000 plants
Celery.....	1 oz. to 5000 plants	Pumpkin.....	1 oz. to 25 hills
Chicory.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	Radish.....	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Corn.....	1 lb. to 150 hills	Salisfy.....	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Cress.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	Sage.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Cucumber.....	1 oz. to 100 hills	Spinach.....	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Egg Plant.....	1 oz. to 2000 plants	Squash, Early.....	1 oz. to 50 hills
Endive.....	1 oz. to 3000 plants	Squash, Winter.....	1 oz. to 15 hills
Kale.....	1 oz. to 2000 plants	Tomato.....	1 oz. to 3000 plants
Kohl Rabi.....	1 oz. to 2000 plants	Tobacco.....	1 oz. to 10,000 plants
Leek.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	Turnip, Early.....	1 oz. to 75 ft. of drill
		Turnip, Rutabaga.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill

IF QUANTITIES ARE DESIRED DO NOT FAIL TO WRITE FOR WHOLESALE PRICES



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